"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Fair; fresh northerly wind.

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AUG 1900

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37¾c; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The Dreyfus court-martial began at Rennes, France, yesterday morning, and the first day was devoted to a rigid examination of the prisoner by the leading Judge. Dreyfus proclaimed his innocence of the charges upon which he was convicted in 1894 and sentenced to imprisonment for life, and withstood the brusque manner in which his investigation was conducted with firmness. There were no disturbances among the opposing factions in the town. The American delegation to the Peace Conference at The Hague have offered to build a peace chapel in the town to commemorate the sessions of the conference and the offer has been accepted. Dispatches from Tokio deny the report that the Japanese flag has been raised over Wake Island. The question of Andrew Carnegie holding the office as Justice of the Peace under the British appointment recently tendered him was questioned in the House of Commons yesterday. The Czar has conferred upon M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Alexander Newsky Order in diamonds. In a fierce duel with sabres, at Vienna, Herr Wolf, the notorious German Radical member of the Reichsrath, was badly wounded by Herr Krzekep, a German Liberal Deputy.—Pages 1, 2, and 7.

Page 1.

Dr. Hamilton Williams, after a post-mortem examination in the case of James McGuire, declared that the man was murdered at the Manhattan State Hospital. Four keepers at the institution were arrested.

Warnings have been sent out for a hurricane in the West Indies, which threatens to be very destructive. The storm swept over the Island of Dominica yesterday.

Page 2.

Arrangements for the formation of a glove trust are practically completed. The combination will endeavor to build up an export trade.

Page 3.

Controller Coler yesterday addressed a letter to Frank Moss denouncing him for defending the Municipal Assembly in refusing to issue the new Hall of Records bonds.

Senator Platt said yesterday that in his remarks on Sunday about Frank Moss he did not mean to reflect on the Mazet committee's counsel or indicate dissatisfaction with the committee's work.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen has been called for to-morrow to consider the request of the Dewey Reception Committee to expend its appropriation of $150,000 without public letting.

Admiral Dewey is still at Naples. The correspondent of The London Mail says he will be in Rome Wednesday, and has asked an audience of the Pope. The Reception Committee in Washington has received a letter from Admiral Dewey approving the plans made for his reception there on his return. Invitations from other cities were declined.

Page 4.

Fourteen persons were injured in a trolley accident in Brooklyn yesterday.

The Coroner's jury was yesterday impaneled to inquire into the trolley car disaster at Bridgeport. Experts said the bridge was safe and properly built. The brakes of the cars were found set and the lever showed the current had been turned off. Hamilton, the motorman, was arraigned in the Stratford court, charged with manslaughter, and was released under $2,000 bail.

Page 7.

The situation in Haiti is reported to be much better through the efforts of United States Minister Powell. Financial troubles continue.

The revolutionists in Santo Domingo are gathering in force; already several towns have been abandoned to them by the Government troops.

Page 9.

Leading bankers expressed approval of the action of the Treasury Department in providing for an issue of gold certificates.

Page 10.

John Culeton of this city, an ex-convict, yesterday filed a claim against the State for $25,000, saying he contracted blood poisoning through being compelled to clean horsehair while in Sing Sing.

New York defeated Brooklyn at baseball yesterday for the first time this season, winning its 44th victory in the last two weeks. Washington lost to Boston, failing to get a hit off the Boston pitcher.

Page 12.

The New York College of Veterinary Surgeons and the American Veterinary College were yesterday consolidated with New York University.

Real estate is very active in the Borough of Queens at present, and many sales of land have been reported within the past few months.

Mary Robinson, a homesick Russian girl, attempted suicide by throwing herself under a Second Avenue elevated train at the Eighty-sixth Street station. She received serious injuries, but may recover.

A Russian Court employed by the Equitable Life Assurance Society was arrested yesterday on a charge of having embezzled 70,000 rubles of Government money and held to await extradition papers.

The feeling on the subject of taxation and other matters which have aroused dissatisfaction in the Borough of Richmond has resulted in a movement in the direction of undoing the work of consolidation, as far as Richmond County is concerned.

Justice Fitzgerald signed the order for the confinement in jail of the Councilmen who failed to comply with the writ of mandamus directing them to vote for the Hall of Records bond issue. The order will not be served until after the meeting of the Council to-morrow.

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IN MEMORY OF GEN. STARK.

Ceremonies at Laying of Cornerstone of Monument at Peru, Vt.

Special to The New York Times.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 7.—The ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the Stark Monument at Peru, to-day, passed off successfully. A large number of people were on hand, and relatives and old friends met together, many for the first time in many years. The prime mover in the monument scheme has been Dr. Reuben B. Burton of New York, and the Stark Monument Association, formed three years ago, has done the work. Its officers are: President—R. I. Batchelder; Recording Secretary—Jennie S. Farnum; Treasurer—H. J. Batchelder, all of Peru; Corresponding Secretary—Dr. Bigelow; Assistant—M. J. Hapgood of Peru.

The exercises began at 2:30 P. M., President Batchelder presiding. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Atwood of Peru. Miss Irish of Pennsylvania sang, and then President Batchelder put in the base of the monument a hermetically sealed tin box containing relics, coins, and newspapers. The stone was then laid by Dr. Burton's seven-year-old son, the choir sang "America," and Dr. Burton delivered his address. He told of the inception of the monument plan three years ago, and how the work has been carried on.

"The erection of this monument," he said, "not only commemorates the encampment of Gen. Stark and his men here on their way to Manchester, but also the early history and settlement of this town, then called Bromley." He gave something of the town's early history, and described Gen. Stark's march from Charlestown, N. H., to Manchester, Vt. In closing, he urged the people of Vermont to celebrate on the 6th of every August the deeds of the brave soldiers who saved the State.

Other speakers were J. K. Batchelder of Arlington, George K. Davis of Peru, the Rev. S. M. Warren of Boston, and Mrs. A. G. Draper of Washington. Miss Susie Hapgood read a short poem, and the exercises closed with the singing of the Doxology.

The monument is to be a granite obelisk, with this inscription, "Encampment of Gen. John Stark, Aug. 6, 1777, while on his march with 1,000 men from Charlestown, N. H., through the woods to the battlefield at Bennington, erected Aug. 7, 1897, by the sons and daughters of Vermont."

INSANE PATIENT MURDERED

Dr. Hamilton Williams So Charges in the Case of James McGuire.

FOUR KEEPERS UNDER ARREST

Post-Mortem Examination Reveals Terrible Injuries Inflicted at the Manhattan State Hospital.

An examination of the body of James McGuire, formerly a paretic patient at the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island, who died in that institution on Saturday, led to the arrest last evening of four keepers, who may have to answer to a charge of murder. The arrests were made on the strength of the report of Coroner's Physician Hamilton Williams, who conducted the post-mortem and reached the conclusion that McGuire met death by violence.

Scarcely a spot on the dead man's body was free from bruises, which apparently were the result not of blows with a club or other instrument, but of pressure from the knees of the attendants. From his head to his knees deep blue dents were discernible on the flesh. Six of the ribs on the right side were broken. The intestines had broken through the abdominal membrane, while the membrane itself had been torn almost to ribbons. The kidneys and liver had been badly bruised, and although there was no fracture of the skull there was a large abrasion at the back of the head.

After concluding his examination of the body, Dr. Williams communicated with Coroner Zucca. The latter issued warrants for the arrest of the nurses who had charge of the patient, and placed them in the hands of Police Captain Brown of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. With Detective Brown, Capt. Brown went over to Ward's Island last night, and brought back Thomas Sexton, aged forty-three years; Patrick Ryan, aged thirty-three years; Daniel O'Connell, aged thirty years, and Martin White, aged thirty-nine years. They were the keepers who had charge of the ward in which McGuire was a patient. They would make no statement, and were locked up in the station until this morning, when they will be taken before Coroner Zucca for examination. It is probable that they will then be committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Coroner's jury.

McGuire was thirty-four years old, and up to June 21 lived with his parents at 323 East Thirty-fourth Street. He was married; was a bricklayer by trade, and a good all-around athlete. At times he was incoherent in his conversation, and, although never violent, his father decided it would be best to send him to an institution. He had been in an asylum once before, and had been brought home when he became rational. In the first few weeks after he was committed to the Manhattan State Hospital his condition appeared to improve rapidly. When his father called on him about a week ago, he found his mind much clearer, and the patient looked forward with much pleasure to an early discharge.

The father was greatly shocked on Sunday when he received word from the hospital authorities that his son had died on Saturday. He said yesterday that he concluded at once that ill-treatment had brought about the death of his son. That Dr. F. J. Rowe, first assistant physician of the hospital, shared somewhat in his opinion was made evident by that letter in regard to the case which he wrote to the Board of Coroners, and which was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. Dr. Percy Bryant, the Superintendent of the hospital, whose name, with that of Dr. Rowe, was signed to the letter, was not in the city when the letter was written, he having left New York on his vacation early in the week, but yesterday Dr. Rowe admitted that he had signed the Superintendent's name to the letter.

The letter was turned over to Coroner Zucca, and he at once ordered Dr. Williams to make an investigation. The autopsy was performed yesterday by Dr. Williams at the Morgue, where the body had been sent from Ward's Island, and his examination showed him at once that death had been due to violence. Dr. Williams's denunciation of the men who were responsible and his charge that murder had been committed were emphatic.

"The person or persons who were responsible for that deed," he said, "should be sentenced to the electric chair. It was a murder, pure and simple, fiendish and disgustingly brutal in the extreme, for it is evident that the patient must have been disabled before he could have become so horribly mangled. It is probable that he was violent and that it was necessary to subdue him by force, but restraint was exceeded in this case, and punishment even for any injury he may have inflicted was also exceeded.

"I have rarely seen a body which had been so horribly, brutally treated. In my opinion the man must have been overpowered and then thrown on the floor, and then the attendants crowded upon him with their knees. His fall on the floor might have been responsible for the big egg-shaped bruise on the back of the head, for there was an abrasion there filled with blood. In order to break six of his ribs, the dead man must have been very roughly handled, and probably by more than one person. But there were other evidences of the atrocious treatment he must have received, for when the torn and bruised intestines were removed, it was found that not only was the abdominal membrane torn almost into shreds and the liver and kidneys badly lacerated, but there were about three pints of blood in the abdominal cavity. There was, too, a big bruise on the abdomen ten inches long, which looks as if it might have been caused by one of the man's assailants digging his knee into the prostrate victim's stomach. The examination showed the man's internal organs to be in about the same condition they would have been left in if an elephant had trampled over the body several times without breaking the skin."

Dr. Rowe, who was in charge of the hospital during Dr. Bryant's absence, did not take the same view of the matter as Dr. Williams. He defended the attendants at the hospital by saying that McGuire was a violent patient and that it required vigorous measures to subdue him. When he was asked if he considered that any one at the hospital was responsible for the patient's death, he answered:

"Emphatically, no."

It was pointed out to him that McGuire's ribs were broken in the struggle with his keepers, and that he was horribly mangled, but his answer to the repeated question was the same:

"Emphatically, no."

TO EXPLORE ARCTIC ISLANDS.

Drs. Stein, Kann, and Mr. Warmbath Begin Their Trip This Month.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Dr. Robert Stein of the United States Geological Survey will leave Washington some time this month on an expedition into the North. With him will go Dr. Leopold Kann of Cornell University and Samuel Warmbath of Boston. Their object will be the exploration of the islands lying north of the continent. They will be landed from the Peary supply steamer Diana, near Cape Sabine, the eastern extremity of Ellesmere Land.

Two houses will be built for them, one as a storehouse and the other as a living room. A reconnoitring trip will then be made westward, to ascertain which of the inlets affords communication with the western sea. If there is no such communication, the trip to the west coast will be made overland. The Winter nights will be spent in taking observations, and about the beginning of March the westward trip will be begun.

The explorers hope to be able to reach Cape Eden, and so complete the outline of Ellesmere Land, but the direction of the trip will, of course, be determined by the windings of the unknown coast. The trip will take two months, and the explorers will spend two months more in making natural history collections. They will try to capture musk ox calves and bring them back to the United States when they return on next year's supply steamer.

PILGRIMAGE TO STONE QUARRY

Homage to a Queer Formation in a New Jersey Cliff Said to Bear Resemblance to St. Anne.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 7.—Thousands of Italians from the Oranges made their way to O'Rourke's stone quarry, half way up the steep side of the Orange Mountain, in West Orange, yesterday, to do homage to a peculiar yellowish spot in the side of the cliff. The figure is declared by those who have seen it to bear a striking resemblance to St. Anne, and not one of those who made the pilgrimage yesterday could be induced to believe other than that the yellow spot in the cliff is an appearance of the saint and child as they are pictured in sacred paintings.

The place where the figure has appeared is at the west side of the quarry, and about fifty feet up the face of the cliff, which is too precipitous at that point to admit of a close inspection. From the ground the figure appears to be about a foot in height, composed of a bright metal, and seen through a glass, bears a resemblance to the figure of a woman. Miss O'Rourke, the daughter of the proprietor, inspected it through a spyglass, and she declared that she could without difficulty make out a remarkable resemblance to the traditional figure of St. Anne.

John O'Rourke, the proprietor, discovered the figure three weeks ago. There had been a small rockslide on that side of the quarry, and Mr. O'Rourke inspected the cliff every morning to make sure that it was safe for the men to work in that vicinity. One morning he was surprised to see the shining figure. He said nothing about it, however, but when it remained for weeks as bright and sharply defined as at first, he became interested, and on Saturday called the attention of some of his workmen to it.

The Italians immediately declared the figure to be that of St. Anne, and proclaimed the appearance a miracle. Several priests visited the quarry yesterday, but who they were could not be learned. Bystanders said the clergymen seemed much impressed with the figure.

Mr. O'Rourke himself believes there is something supernatural about the manifestation, although he refuses to say why. He was asked yesterday to have a stairway and platform built to enable pilgrims to reach the figure, but would not do so. A number of boys tried this morning to climb the steep side of the cliff to the figure, but were at once ordered by Mr. O'Rourke to come down.

The stone in which the figure has appeared is a solid face of bluestone, and the figure seems to stand out in relief. In this morning's sunlight it seemed to be of copper or brass, and when gazed at through a glass a faint radiance, such as reflected by bright metal, could be distinguished. There is no formation in any other part of the cliff of a similar nature, and Mr. O'Rourke says that no copper has ever been discovered in the quarry.

Some ten years ago scientists in all parts of the country were interested in the O'Rourke quarry through the discovery in the mountainside of basaltic columns similar to those of the Giant's Causeway. Geologists who made a study of the formation, among them Prof. Cook, the State Geologist, insisted that the columns had been caused by volcanic action, and in fact, existing developed formations which are still visible, and have every indication of having at one time been the crater of an active volcano.

FIERCE DUEL WITH SABRES.

German Statesmen Fight and One Is Dangerously Wounded.

VIENNA, Aug. 7.—A sensational sabre duel was fought to-day between Herr Wolf, the notorious German Radical member of the Reichsrath, and Herr Krzekep, a German Liberal Deputy. It was a furious encounter. Herr Wolf received a wound in the head, severing an artery. The doctors declared him incapable of continuing the duel, but he persisted, though his face was bathed in blood. Ultimately he sustained a second wound in the head, and was carried home in a dangerous condition.

The duel arose from Herr Krzekep accusing Herr Wolf of always answering political attacks by fighting duels against incapable antagonists.

CARNEGIE CANNOT SERVE.

His Appointment as a British Justice of the Peace Discussed.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Lord Advocate of Scotland, the Right Hon. A. G. Murray, Q. C., replying in the House of Commons today to a question of Mr. Thomas Bartholomew Curran, Anti-Parnellite, member for North Donegal, said that if Andrew Carnegie had not been naturalized a British subject he could not act as a Justice of the Peace in Sutherlandshire, to which office he has just been appointed.

The Lord Advocate also said he had no knowledge of the facts in the case, except that he saw in the newspapers that Mr. Carnegie had been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant. He was not aware whether Mr. Carnegie was naturalized or not, and undoubtedly the Lord Chancellor and Lord Lieutenant did not know the circumstances when they made the appointment.

JOHN J. MITCHELL'S IDEAS.

Reissue of Gold Certificates a Great Convenience.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—John J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, who has just returned from conferences with New York bankers, takes a very hopeful view of the country's financial condition. He declares that not since 1890 have finances, both National and international, been in such satisfactory condition as at present.

Mr. Mitchell expresses satisfaction at Secretary Gage's order to reissue gold certificates, and says that bankers will welcome them not only as a great convenience, but as a considerable saving as well. There is no apprehension in New York concerning the formation of so many trusts, according to Mr. Mitchell

NAVAL CADETS PLAN A VISIT.

Annapolis Students Will Go to West Point Aug. 21.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Aug. 7.—The Annapolis cadets will visit West Point on Aug. 21. The cadets will be entertained by the embryo soldiers who are in camp near Fort Clinton. The sailors are expected to stay several days. Excursion parties will be formed and the girls on the post have already arranged for four picnics.

This is the second visit of the Annapolis boys to West Point this season. The first time they were not allowed to land because it was thought the Military Academy boys were suffering from scarlet fever. The report sent the guests at the hotels into a panic, and when the Annapolis sailed away only three visitors remained at West Point. A week later it was found that the cadets did not have scarlet fever, and the quarantine was raised at once. There is no sickness of any kind among either cadets or soldiers now.

BRITISH PROPOSAL TO KRUGER.

Arbitration Is Suggested as a Means of Settling Disputes.

PRETORIA, Aug. 7.—The dispatch of the Secretary of State of the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, besides proposing a joint commission of inquiry into the effect the Transvaal franchise reforms will have on the Uitlanders, adds that when this matter is settled the High Commissioner will not be unwilling to confer with President Kruger on other questions, including arbitration, provided always that a foreigner is never permitted to act as arbitrator.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replying to a question on the subject, said that, so far as the Transvaal was concerned, he had nothing to add to or withdraw from the explanation he made ten days ago.

In the course of a speech on the situation in Sierra Leone, Mr. Chamberlain complimented the work of the missionaries there, especially the Americans, who, he said, were extremely practical men, and always sought to confer direct benefits upon the people.

While the Secretary for the Colonies was paying a tribute to the services rendered by Sir David Patrick Chalmers, British Royal Commissioner to inquire into the affairs of Sierra Leone last year, and expressing his regret that the Commissioner had contracted a serious disease while in the discharge of his duty, a colleague whispered a communication to him. Mr. Chamberlain immediately announced that he had been greatly shocked on learning that Sir David Chalmers died last Saturday.

The Pretoria correspondent of The Times says:

"The Transvaal is expected to reply that the acceptance of Mr. Chamberlain's proposed inquiry would be incompatible with the terms of the London convention guaranteeing non-interference in the internal affairs of the republic, but that any friendly suggestion will be willingly considered."

YAQUIS MUST GIVE BATTLE.

1,000 Indians Surrounded in a Stronghold by 1,500 Mexican Troops—To Fight Wednesday or Before.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 7.—Advices from the seat of the Yaqui war to-day state that the Indians have made another stand near Bacum, and that Gen. Torres, who has been reinforced during the last few days by infantry and artillery, has drawn up his troops within a few miles of the position occupied by the insurgents. He has thrown his lines almost in a circle around their stronghold, so that the rebels cannot escape to the mountains without breaking through them.

Army headquarters has been informed that the Mexican troops will attack not later than Wednesday, and a big battle is expected to take place on that day. Gen. Torres has been holding off for several days awaiting reinforcements which have been sent via Batamotal, and 400 recruits are now en route from the south. The Indians at Bacum number more than a thousand well armed warriors, while 1,500 Mexican troops, with artillery and cavalry reinforcements have been massed in the vicinity. The Yaquis, however, despite their inferior numbers, are considered more than a match for Torres.

The Indians of Yucatan have arisen in force against the Mexican Government.

GAINED BY BEING DISMISSED.

Paymaster Ordered from Service and Reappointed, Gets More Pay than Before Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Assistant Controller Mitchell has made a decision in the case of Paymaster John Clyde Sullivan, United States Navy, who in June last was appointed by the President to his present position under the specific authority of the act of March 3, 1899. It appears that Mr. Sullivan was first appointed Assistant Paymaster in the navy in 1890, and was twice promoted, the last time to the grade of Paymaster, Sept. 12, 1891. In February, 1894, he was dismissed from the service pursuant to sentence of court-martial for certain irregularities alleged to have existed in his accounts.

It is understood that it was shown to the satisfaction of Congress that this sentence was wholly unjust, and on March 3, 1899, an act was passed authorizing the President to nominate Mr. Sullivan Paymaster, with the relative rank of Lieutenant, at the foot of the list of Paymasters having that rank.

Under the act of 1883, it is held that Mr. Sullivan is entitled to full credit for his former services in the grade in which he re-enters the service, and therefore he will receive $1,000 per annum more while on sea service, $1,200 more while on shore service, and $1,600 more while on waiting orders than he would have received had he remained in the service and had he been promoted in the usual manner.

RUSSIA'S WARNING TO CHINA.

Suggests that an Alliance with Japan Will Bring Serious Consequences.

PEKING, Aug. 8.—M. de Giers, the Russian Minister, has addressed a note to the Tsung-li-Yamen warning that body that the conclusion of an alliance with Japan would give great offense to Russia and that the consequences to China would be most serious.

MACARTHUR TO COMMAND?

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The Record to-morrow will say that according to a regular army officer who passed through Chicago to-day on his way to the Philippine service, Gen. Arthur MacArthur is President McKinley's choice for Field Commander of the Luzon Island campaign at the end of the rainy season.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 7.—Asked to-night whether Gen. Otis was to be relieved of his command in the Philippines, Secretary Root said there was nothing to be said upon that point yet.

NEW PRINCETON DORMITORY.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 7.—It became known to-day that on Saturday last J. W. Fielder, real estate agent of this place, closed a purchase for Moses Taylor Pyne which includes the grocery store and residence of Capt. F. V. Scudder, situated at the corner of Nassau Street and University Place. It is said Mr. Pyne has purchased the property for the University and that in the near future a large dormitory will be erected on the site. The property is opposite University Hall and is one of the prettiest spots in the town.

The dormitory which will likely be built on the place will be the first that has been erected outside the campus limits with the exception of the two Pyne buildings, the upper stories of which have been used by students preferring rooms in town to those on the campus. The price given for the property is $17,000. It has a frontage on Nassau Street of 75 feet and is 200 feet deep.

It is rumored that Mr. Pyne is trying to obtain the large drug store owned by Joseph Priest, which adjoins Capt. Scudder's property. The campus is now well covered with buildings, and it is believed the erection of the dormitory in town will be a wise step taken by the university authorities.

A RUNAWAY IN NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 7.—Bellevue Avenue this afternoon was the scene of an exciting runaway just at the time when the thoroughfare was crowded with the smart turnouts of the cottagers.

Miss Schermerhorn, daughter of Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn, and Miss Cottonet had hired a cab, and were returning to the Schermerhorn cottage when, at the head of Bath Road, the horse became frightened by the electric cars, and dashed down the avenue, with the driver apparently unable to check the animal's progress. The cottagers at the Casino sat in their carriages aghast at the sight, and utterly helpless, while those in front of the Casino entrance yelled to the coachman to drive out of the roadway quickly. How the runaway animal cleared the large number of carriages and other vehicles in front of the Casino is still a mystery.

Miss Schermerhorn and Miss Cottonet held on firmly, not knowing at what moment they would be thrown out, yet they had, as they said later, decided not to jump out, although some one yelled to them to do so. The runaway sped on until the Prescott Lawrence cottage was reached, when the driver took both reins, winding one about each hand, and with a superhuman effort obtained control of his horse. Several men caught the animal's head and brought him to a standstill.

The occupants of the many carriages which had followed the runaway came to the assistance of the young ladies, who were taken to Mrs. Schermerhorn's villa. They were uninjured, but badly shaken up.

STRUCK DOWN IN HER HOME

Mrs. Nathan Kronman Fatally Assaulted with a Hatchet.

HUSBAND PUT UNDER ARREST

Declares He Found Her Unconscious on His Return from His Office—Jewels and Money Gone.

Mrs. Anna Kronman, who lived with her husband, Nathan Kronman, a fruit commission merchant of 193 Reade and 201 Chambers Streets, in apartments on the third floor of 206 West Thirty-fifth Street, was assaulted and fatally wounded yesterday afternoon some time between 1 and 6:30 o'clock while alone in her flat. Her assailant, who is unknown, crushed her skull with a hatchet, which was found lying beside the woman, and stole, it is believed, $1,000 worth of diamonds and some money known to have been in the apartments. Mrs. Kronman was taken to Roosevelt Hospital in a dying condition and her husband placed under arrest by the police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station on suspicion of having assaulted his wife.

Kronman told the police that when he returned from his office at 6:30 o'clock he found his wife lying unconscious at the door leading from their apartments into the main hall. A trail of blood leading from the spot where Mrs. Kronman was found, through the private hall of the flat to a window in a rear room opening on an airshaft separating the house from a three-story building at the rear, marked the flight the police think of the woman's assailant. The roof of this house is nearly on a level with the bedroom window, and the width of the airshaft is about four feet.

When Kronman reached the house, which is at the corner of Eighth Avenue, he mounted the stairs, he said, and, inserting a key in the door of his apartments, attempted to enter. Something resisted his effort, and he pushed with greater force. Then in the dim light he saw the body of his wife on the floor. Her head, lying in a pool of blood, was just within the dining room door, directly to the left of the hall door, and her feet inside a closet at the right of the entrance. He then shouted at the top of his voice for help.

Irving Schooley lives with his wife on the same floor in the flat opposite, but neither of them was home when Mrs. Kronman was assaulted. They had come in about fifteen minutes before Kronman shouted for assistance, and when Schooley heard the cries for help he rushed across the hall and with Kronman carried Mrs. Kronman into the dining room and propped her head against a sofa. Then Kronman ran down stairs and summoned Policeman Laing. An ambulance was called immediately, and Mrs. Kronman was taken to the hospital. She had received a compound fracture of the skull and there were also deep gashes in the left side of her face.

Acting Capt. Cooney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station soon had his detectives on the case, and Detective Sergts. Armstrong, Sullivan, Murray, and Robinson were summoned from the Central Office. Armstrong went to the hospital and took his station at the bedside of the dying woman, hoping to get some statement from her. A Coroner reached the hospital at 1 o'clock. Mrs. Kronman had not regained consciousness, however, up to two o'clock this morning.

Kronman, when taken to the station house, told Capt. Cooney that he left his office at 4:30 P. M. Outside the door he met a woman friend, and after going into his office again to get $20, walked with her to the Brooklyn Bridge and placed her on a Coney Island car. He declined to state the woman's name. He took an Eighth Avenue car after leaving the bridge, he said, and rode to Thirty-fourth Street, where he alighted and made some small purchases of provisions as his wife had instructed him in the morning. Then he went to the flat.

Kronman was searched, but the $20, which he said he had taken from his office, was not on him, and he would not say what he had done with it. His coat sleeves and cuffs were stained with blood, but he said he received the stains while lifting his wife out of the hallway.

When the police reached the flat they found the bureau drawers open and other evidences of robbery. The door of the closet in which Mrs. Kronman's feet lay was spattered with blood, the carpet was smeared with it, and a pool was on the floor where the woman's head had rested. Leading from the spot halfway to the door and through the back bedroom to the window-sill was a trail of blood. On the roof of the building at the rear were also blood stains.

The hatchet found beside Mrs. Kronman was a lather's hatchet, which Mrs. Kronman used as a ice pick.

Schooley told the police he was first attracted by Mr. Kronman's cries of "Murder!" Running out into the landing, he saw Kronman running wildly about. "My wife! my wife!" he gasped.

Schooley rushed into the private hall, where he found Mrs. Kronman lying.

In the flat directly beneath the Kronmans live Mr. and Mrs. William Innes. Mrs. Innes says that about 2 o'clock in the afternoon her husband, who is sick, called her attention to Mrs. Kronman was making a good deal of noise. To pacify him, Mrs. Innes said that she guessed Mrs. Kronman was ill.

"She's making a good deal of noise for a sick woman," Mr. Innes responded. "I heard her fall and then kick the floor twice." He said he also heard cries.

Mrs. Innes declares she herself did not hear the noise. None of the other inmates of the house heard any disturbance.

The police learned from Giuseppe Cianicato of 254 West Thirty-fifth Street that he called at the house at 1 o'clock, and going to the dumb waiter called up to Mrs. Kronman, as was his daily custom, asking her if she wanted any ice. Cianicato says that Mrs. Kronman called down that the ice box was full.

J. N. Wernz, who lives on the first floor of the house, says that he saw Kronman when he entered the house at 6:30 o'clock. He declares the latter was whistling, and apparently in the best of spirits. A few moments later Wernz was attracted by the cries of alarm, and reached the flat just as Kronman and Schooley had taken the wounded woman into the dining room.

Wernz says that from the appearance of the flat he immediately suspected robbery, and remembering a diamond sunburst and some diamond earrings Mrs. Kronman wore, asked Kronman about them. The latter replied: "To h—ll with the jewels. All I care about is my poor wife." Lying on top of some clothes which had been emptied from a bureau drawer, Wernz saw a pocket book lying open, its contents having evidently been taken.

The police are silent as to what was taken from the flat, but they do not deny that robbery was committed. There is no entrance to the Kronman flat except through the one door in the hallway. The windows look on Eighth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, except the one opening from the back bedroom on the air shaft. This was usually kept open during hot weather, and a person could easily get across to the roof of the house at the rear.

The neighbors say they saw very little of the Kronmans. Mrs. Kronman was not seen to leave the house during the day, and from the fact that she had on, when found, a loose house wrapper, it was thought she had not been out of doors.

The police at a late hour ascertained that a man had called at the street entrance, and seeing Mrs. Luner asked her if Mrs. Kronman was at home. Mrs. Luner replied that she did not know, and the man left. She told the police the man wore dark clothes and was about 5 feet 9 inches in height. She could not give a more accurate description.

The Kronmans are reputed to be wealthy, and have lived in the flat where the crime was committed for five years. They have been married six years, and have no children.

DIED TRYING TO SAVE FATHER.

Archie Hunnell Shot in Preventing His Father's Suicide.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 7.—Fred Hunnell, a carpenter, undertook to commit suicide at his home this evening by shooting himself. His son, Archie, undertook to wrest his revolver from him. The gun went off, and the son fell dead, shot through the heart.

A crowd was attracted to the house and tried to arrest Hunnell, but with a knife and gun he stood off a score of men, drove them away from the place, and then tried to take his own life. He slashed himself viciously with the knife, but the police came and arrested him before he was able to end his life. He will probably recover, and is undoubtedly insane.

PATTISON NAMED FOR 1900.

Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania Said to be Best Available Gold Democrat—Might Get Silver Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug 7.—The mystery of the candidate behind the Van Wyck boom is as yet unsolved, but the name of ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison was tentatively brought out to-day, apparently to see what kind of reception it would get. The idea seems to be that Mr. Pattison is the best available gold Democrat of National prominence, because he voted for Bryan in 1896.

Gold Democrats severely criticised Mr. Pattison in 1896, because at the Chicago Convention, when men like Senator Hill were fighting hard for gold, and when the New York delegates refused to vote, the Pennsylvanian allowed his name to go before the convention. It was then asserted by gold Democrats that he was so anxious for the nomination that he would be willing to smother his convictions and run on the silver platform which had just been adopted.

Mr. Pattison was, in fact, a candidate for the nomination, but it is now argued that this very attitude of Mr. Pattison's would make him more acceptable to the silver men than any other gold Democrat who could be named, and that his fellow-believers in gold also would be willing to vote for him. The talk about Pattison, however, seems to be thrown out chiefly as a feeler.

FOR W. J. STONE FOR PRESIDENT

Kansas City Editor Says His Candidacy for First Place on the Democratic Ticket Is No Joke.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Harvey Fleming, editor of The Kansas City Journal, who is at the Shoreham, to-day declared that either Bryan or Stone would be nominated in 1900, and that in his section of the country the talk was all for Stone.

"If the Eastern people," he said, "think the talk about Stone is a joke, they are tremendously in error. W. J. Stone is an adroit, bold, and ambitious statesman, and if he thinks there is a good chance for the Democrats to win in 1900, my opinion is, although I am not in his confidence, that he will try for first place on the ticket. If the prospect is only of the bobtailed flush order, he will whoop up things for his friend Bryan as usual and lie back for 1904. He can control the Missouri delegation absolutely, and all over the West he has a big following. Keep your eye on William Stone, for he is, in my opinion, the coming man in the Democratic Party."

STONE TO TAKE FULL CHARGE.

Expected to Manage Democratic Campaign—Senator Jones Ill.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—Ex-Gov. Stone is in receipt of a letter from Senator Jones, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, stating that he is threatened with a return of ill-health, and will not start for the United States before Oct. 1. The letter was written in London, and the Senator said he would sart soon for Scotland. At the time the letter was written Senator Jones had not received Gov. Stone's letter apprising him of the action of the committee at its recent session in Chicago.

It is expected that Senator Jones will advise ex-Gov. Stone to assume full command of the campaign, name the committees that are to be selected, and complete the reorganization of the Press Bureau. For some months to come at least, if not permanently, Mr. Stone will have the entire charge of the campaign, and for this reason Senator Jones is expected to allow him to select his own working committees.

From Senator Jones's statement that he will not return until October, it is understood that even then, unless his health is restored, he will not attempt to engage actively in politics.

HURRICANE IN WEST INDIES.

Several Islands in Its Track—Sweeping Over Dominica—Warning by U. S. Weather Bureau.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Aug. 7.—There are hurricane indications over the area from Martinique northward, and it is feared the storm may strike some island, probably Guadaloupe.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 7.—It is reported from the Island of Dominica, in the Leeward Islands, that a severe cyclone was sweeping over there this afternoon, traveling west-northwest and heading for Jamaica. Shipping in the threatened area received timely warning from the American Weather Bureau branches.

SANTO DOMINGO, Aug. 7.—Advices that a hurricane is approaching have been received from various parts of the Republic of Dominica, and the barometer here is falling rapidly. The Dominican warships have sailed for Caldera, a port of refuge on the south coast.

The United States cruiser New Orleans is still here, with steam up, and ready to leave at any moment. The American steamer Carib, from New York July 28 for Turk's Island, which is now at Samana, is anxiously expected.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—2:53 P. M.—The following warning has been sent out by the Weather Bureau:

Hurricane centre east of Island of Dominica, West Indies, apparently moving northwest. Hurricane signals are displayed from Dominica to Santo Domingo.

H. E. WILLIAMS,
Acting Chief of Weather Bureau.

DEATH OF WM. W. WHITING.

Mayor of Pittsfield, Presiding Over Aldermen, Is Stricken.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 7.—William W. Whiting, Mayor of Pittsfield, aged fifty-two years, died at the House of Mercy here at 10:10 to-night of apoplexy. He was presiding over the Board of Aldermen when he was suddenly attacked, and died within an hour.

Mayor Whiting was serving his second term.

He was a paper manufacturer, and had been a prominent citizen of this place for a quarter of a century. During that time he had held many important offices. Judge J. M. Barker of the Massachusetts Supreme Court was his brother-in-law. Mr. Whiting was a member of the First Congregational Church, a Democrat in politics, and was born in Bath, N. Y. He elaves a wife, one son, and a daughter.

MRS. BRYAN LIKES THE BUST.

Her Letter of Thanks to the District of Columbia Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—A committee of District of Columbia Democrats some time ago presented to Mrs. William J. Bryan a bust of her husband modeled by Gaetano Trentanove of this city. To-day the committee gave out Mrs. Bryan's acknowledgment, which reads as follows:

Gentlemen: I find

the centre of the hall were placed chairs for the witnesses. Behind these was another batch of the privileged public, and then a row of soldiers, in parade uniform, drawn across the hall, with fixed bayonets.

A narrow space between the troops and the back of the hall was filled with the "general public," which consisted of a few journalists and detectives, with gendarmes sprinkled among them. Back of the stage hung a crucifix, before which the witnesses take the oath. Facing this, at the back of the hall, was an emblem of the republic, with the letters "R. F." (République Française.)

COURT COMES TO ORDER.

At 7 o'clock MM. Labori and Demange and Major Carriere, with their assistants, took their seats, and the witnesses followed. Then sharp words of command from the officer commanding the row of soldiers at the back of the court rang out:

"'Carry arms!'"

"Present arms!"

There was a rattle of arms, and a moment later Col. Jouaust, followed by the other members of the court, walked on the stage from a room behind and took seats at the table. Deep silence fell upon the audience, who up to then had engaged in a buzz of conversation.

Col. Jouaust and his colleagues were in full parade uniform, with aigrettes in the front of their peaked shakos. Col. Jouaust's aigrette was white; the others were tricolor. On the right hand of Col. Jouaust sat Lieut. Col. Brongniart, Major de Breon, and Capt. Parfait, all of the artillery. On his left hand were Majors Profillet and Merle and Capt. Beauvais, also of the artillery.

An interesting figure, seated behind the Judges, was the famous and mysterious lady, known as La Dame Blanche, (the White Lady,) who has never absented herself from any of the proceedings connected with the Dreyfus affair, including all sessions of the Esterhazy, Zola, and Picquart trials and the proceedings of the Court of Cassation. All the actors in the drama are known to her. She is a pronounced Dreyfusard, very rich, and wears splendid pearls. She was dressed to-day in a "picture" hat with black and white trimmings and a pink bodice.

[This is Mlle. Blanche de Commings, whose salon Lieut. Col. Georges Picquart frequented, and whom Henry and Du Paty de Clam attempted to implicate in an alleged plot of the Dreyfusards to substitute Esterhazy for Dreyfus as the author of the bordereau.]

The splendid, gold-laced uniforms of the Generals summoned as witnesses and the uniforms of the Judges, soldiers, and various officers present combined to light up the dark tints with which the walls of the hall were painted and gave a bright appearance to the courtroom.

Immediately after Col. Jouaust was seated he gave the order to bring in the prisoner. All eyes were then turned to the right of the stage, besides which was a door leading to the room in which Dreyfus was awaiting the summons. Almost everybody but the most prominent officers stood on his feet. Some mounted on benches to obtain a better view.

CAPT. DREYFUS APPEARS.

There were subdued cries of "Sit down," amid which the door opened and Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, preceded and followed by a gendarme, emerged into the courtroom. His features were deathly pale and his teeth were set, with a determined but not defiant bearing. He walked quickly, with almost an elastic step, and ascended the three steps leading to the platform in front of the Judges. On the platform he drew himself up erect, brought his right hand sharply to the peak of his kepi, or military cap, giving the military salute in a fashion that showed that years of incarceration on Devil's Island and terrible anguish of body and mind had not impaired his soldierly instinct and bearing.

The prisoner then removed his kepi and took the seat placed for him, facing his Judges, just in front of his counsel's table and with his back to the audience. Behind him sat a gendarme holding a sheathed sabre in his hand. Dreyfus, in a new uniform of Captain of Artillery, dark blue, with red facings, fixed his regarded the Judges, with immovable features and without stirring hand or foot, scarcely even moving his head during the whole course of the proceedings, except when he entered and left the courtroom.

After the formal proceedings, which occupied a couple of hours, Col. Jouaust began the examination of Dreyfus respecting the famous bordereau, and what Dreyfus did with or could have known of its contents.

When Dreyfus, wearing eyeglasses, rose from his seat for examination, he stood erect, holding his kepi in his hand, before him. He looked Col. Jouaust straight in the face during the whole interrogatory.

After the Court had decided not to adjourn on account of the absence of certain witnesses, the Clerk of the Court was ordered to read M. d'Ormescheville's bill of indictment of 1894, which he did in a loud voice, Dreyfus, in the meanwhile, listening unmoved as the old charges against him were read.

Col. Jouaust began by saying:

[This is the famous Acte d'Accusation first made public in Le Siècle of Paris Jan. 8, 1898. It accuses Dreyfus of writing the bordereau, of transmitting it, together with the documents therein mentioned, to the agent of a foreign power. It also makes serious reflections upon his personal character.]

"It results from the documents just read that you are accused of having brought about machinations or held relations with a foreign power or with one or more of its agents, in order to procure it means, by delivering to it documents, indicated in the incriminating bordereau, to commit hostilities or undertake war against France. I notify you that you will be allowed to state during the course of these proceedings anything that appears to you useful for your defense."

Col. Jouaust then added, as he handed the prisoner a long slip of cardboard upon which the bordereau was pasted:

[See translation of the bordereau printed below.]

"Do you recognize this document?"

"I AM INNOCENT," SAYS DREYFUS.

Dreyfus replied, with a passionate outburst:

"No, my Colonel! I am innocent! I declare it here as I declared it in 1894, I am a victim—" His voice here was choked with sobs, which must have stirred every spectator in court. The voice of the prisoner did not seem human. It resembled the cry of a wounded animal.

As he ended his reply with the words, "Five years in the galleys! My wife! My children! My God! I am innocent! innocent!" Colonel Jouaust said:

"Then you deny it?"

Dreyfus replied, "Yes, my Colonel."

On the court proceeding to the roll call of witnesses, the most notable absentees being Esterhazy, Du Paty de Clam, and Mlle. Pays, Dreyfus half turned his head toward the seats of the witnesses, especially when the Clerk of the Court called Esterhazy. But when no response was received, Dreyfus returned to his previous attitude, looking straight in front of him at Col. Jouaust.

[Esterhazy is in London. Du Paty de Clam was recently released from Cherche Midi Prison, where he was confined pending an investigation to ascertain whether in shielding Esterhazy in 1897-8 he had acted on his own initiative or by orders of his superior officers. Mlle. Pays is a friend of Esterhazy, who plotted with him to ruin Picquart.]

Altogether about a hundred witnesses will be called on both sides. Major Carriere, the Government's Commissary, then said that in view of the official mission of Gen. Chanoine and M. Paleologue to furnish the court with all the necessary explanations respecting the secret dossier, their depositions as witnesses would be dispensed with, adding that the consideration of the dossier would probably occupy four days.

The court afterward retired to deliberate upon the case of the absentee witnesses, the soldiers in the courtroom, in response to the word of command of the Lieutenant in charge, carrying and presenting arms, the Judges leaving and re-entering to the rattle of rifles, as the line of soldiers brought their weapons, like a piece of machinery, smartly to the "Present" and then dropped their butts heavily to the floor. This performance was repeated every time the court retired. Dreyfus was withdrawn into an inner room during the court's retirements.

On the final return of the court, Major Carriere said he thought the absence of Esterhazy ought not to prevent the trial proceeding.

"Let him come, or not," he said, "it matters nothing to us."

Col. Jouaust then read the bordereau, and afterward asked:

"In 1890 you were at Bourges?" Dreyfus replied: "Yes, my Colonel."

Col. Jouaust—The 120 break was then being made, and you were in a position to know the construction of the break? Dreyfus—I knew the principle of it.

Col. Jouaust—Had you any information respecting its working? Dreyfus—No, I did not know the details, never having worked it.

Col. Jouaust—Did you have the break at the Military School? Dreyfus—I don't remember.

Col. Jouaust—At the beginning of 1894 you entered the General Staff? Dreyfus—Yes, my Colonel.

Col. Jouaust—Have you talked on Gun 120 and its break?

Dreyfus, who had then regained his composure, spoke distinctly and in a way which carried conviction with it. Answering the last question, he said:

"No, I never had any knowledge of this gun while I was in the Bureau of the General Staff."

Col. Jouaust—The second document of the bordereau relates to mobilization. Had you any knowledge thereof? Dreyfus—I was not in that part of the bureau dealing with mobilization.

Col. Jouaust—You had to do with transports. Now, when the regulations concerning the conveying of troops, in 1894, were modified, there were difficulties in insuring the transport of troops and provisional measures were taken, which were changed in the following Spring. Did you know of these difficulties? Dreyfus—I had no knowledge of this question in 1894. I had certain documents concerning the provisioning and conveying of troops.

Col. Jouaust—You had papers in your possession intended for print? Dreyfus—Yes, I sometimes made a mistake in the bureau to which they should be sent.

Col. Jouaust—You had these papers twice? Dreyfus—I did not have any confidential document.

Col. Jouaust—You must have known the contents of these documents? Dreyfus—I never asked for them from any one.

Col. Jouaust—The third document relates to artillery formations. You ought to be acquainted with these matters? Dreyfus—No.

Col. Jouaust—Major Morin-Milon sent you special documents from the 15th to the 20th of July, 1894, a month before the date of the bordereau? Dreyfus—I only had incomplete information.

Col. Jouaust—At the end of 1894 had you knowledge of information sent to Lieut. Bac by the Third Bureau on the effectiveness of the batteries of the 120 gun? Dreyfus—No.

THE JUDGE GETS IMPATIENT.

Col. Jouaust (with a movement of impatience)—This is astonishing. The bureaus know what documents pass from one to the other. Dreyfus—What I say is correct.

Col. Jouaust—I turn to the fourth document, a note referring to Madagascar. There are two papers. A Corporal who copied them saw you pass through his office going to the Colonel's room. Dreyfus—I went through occasionally.

Col. Jouaust—You could have obtained this document from the Corporal's desk? Dreyfus—This is not usual.

Col. Jouaust—No, but it could be done. The copying was finished on the 28th, and the bordereau dates from several days later. Now for the fifth document—the proposed Firing Manual for Field Artillery. Did you know the contents of the manual? Dreyfus (emphatically)—No; never!

Col. Jouaust—A witness says you communicated it to him. Dreyfus (vehemently)—No; never!

Col. Jouaust—A Major lent you this Firing Manual? Dreyfus—No; my Colonel. I deny it absolutely.

Dreyfus then entered into an explanation of dates, but his memory failed him.

Col. Jouaust then took up the famous phrase, "I am starting for the manoeuvres." He said:

"You had never been to the manoeuvres because it was the custom for only probationers to go. But at the date of the bordereau you did not know you would not go?" Dreyfus—There had been fresh orders given.

[Originally it was alleged that the bordereau was written in April, 1894. It was subsequently discovered that Dreyfus knew as early as March that he was not to attend the Spring manoeuvres. The real date was then given, August, 1894. But Dreyfus did not attend the Fall manoeuvres of that year.]

Major Carrière here intervened, saying: "But there were two sets of orders given. It was in September when it was decided not to send the probationers to the manoeuvres."

Col. Jouaust—What work were you engaged in for the Fourth and First Bureau? Dreyfus enumerated the different tasks, adding: "I was only occupied with current matters, and perhaps a few studies, of which I forget the subjects."

Col. Jouaust—At the Military School you were reproached for saying the Alsatians were happier as Germans than as Frenchmen? Dreyfus; No; I never uttered such words."

[Gen. de Dionne, who was at the head of the Ecole de Guerre in 1892, where Dreyfus was a pupil, made this charge against the prisoner before the Cour de Cassation. Thereupon the General was confronted with a report written by him in 1892, in which he spoke of Dreyfus in the highest terms.]

Col. Jouaust—How do you account for the bad note against you written by a certain General? Dreyfus—He said he wanted no Jews on the General Staff.

Col. Jouaust—How did you know what he said? Dreyfus—Through conversations.

Col. Jouaust—You attributed this bad note to your religion? Dreyfus—Yes.

Col. Jouaust—In 1892 you went to Mulhouse. What did you do there? Dreyfus—I went there three times, by way of Basel, without a passport. Once I arrived at my house I never went out.

Col. Jouaust—You went there in 1886? Dreyfus—Yes, possibly.

Col. Jouaust—Did you follow the German manoeuvres? Dreyfus—No.

Col. Jouaust—Did you converse with German officers? Dreyfus—I deny it absolutely.

Col. Jouaust—What was your object in going to Alsace? Dreyfus—For instruction.

Col. Jouaust—You studied transports? Dreyfus—Yes.

Col. Jouaust—You wrote certain information respecting the manufacture of the Robin shell. You said this information was requested by a professor of the Military School. This was false. I am told you asked officers indiscreet questions. Dreyfus—It is not true.

Col. Jouaust—Did you go to Brussels in 1894? Dreyfus—No; I affirm it.

Col. Jouaust—A witness affirms you went? Dreyfus—It is false.

[The answers that Dreyfus makes concerning his visits to Alsace and Brussels are confirmed by semi-official statements that have appeared in the German and Belgian press. As a French officer he could travel neither on German nor Belgian territory without application being made to the respective Governments.]

Col. Jouaust—Had you relations with a lady living in the Rue Bizet? Dreyfus—I had no intimate relations with her.

"This woman is referred to in the Acte d'Accusation as "the woman Y...." It is there stated that she "is Austrian and speaks several languages well, especially German. She has a brother who is an officer in the Austrian service, another is an engineer, and she receives officers socially."]

Col. Jouaust—I do not mean from a moral point of view, but from a military point of view. This woman was suspected of spying. Why did you visit her? Dreyfus—I only learned that at my trial, in 1894. Major Gendrion introduced me to her, and as Gendrion belonged to the Inquiry Bureau he ought to have known if she was suspected.

SAYS HE NEVER GAMBLED.

Jouaust—Your books were well kept. You had special resources. Passing through the Champs Elysées in 1891 you remarked: "Here lives a certain lady. Suppose we call on her. I have lost heavy sums at her house." Dreyfus—It is false. I have never gambled. Never! Never!

[The d'Accusation accuses Dreyfus of being a gambler in these words: "Although Dreyfus has declared that he never cared for gambling, yet it appears from the information collected by us that he has frequented several clubs in Paris where they gamble a good deal." That Dreyfus never even played cards for the smallest stakes is proved by a brochure, entitled, "Dreyfus: Etait il Joueur?" published recently by P. V. Stock of Paris.]

Col. Jouaust—Did you know Major Du Paty de Clam? Dreyfus—No.

Col. Jouaust—Did you know Major Henry? Dreyfus—No.

Col. Jouaust—You have no motive for animosity against them? Dreyfus—No.

Col. Jouaust—And Col. Picquart? Dreyfus—I don't know him.

Col. Jouaust—And Lieut. Col. Esterhazy? Dreyfus—I don't know him.

Col. Jouaust—You never wrote him? Dreyfus—No.

Col. Jouaust—Col. Du Paty de Clam says that your writing at his dictation was less firm when he made you undergo a trial on the day of your arrest. Dreyfus—My writing has not much changed.

[This refers to the melodramatic arrest of the prisoner, which took place Dec. 15, 1894, in the office of Du Paty de Clam. The latter dictated certain passages from the bordereau to Dreyfus. Du Paty, both in L'Eclair of Sept. 14, 1896, and before the Cour de Cassation, declares that the victim appeared greatly confused, that his hand trembled. The dictation does not appear to be different from Dreyfus's ordinary handwriting at that time.]

Col. Jouaust—Did you say: "If I handed over documents, it was to have more important ones in return?" Dreyfus—No.

[This refers to the alleged confession sworn to by Capt. Lebrun-Renault before the Cour de Cassation, but already read out in the Chamber by M. Cavaignac, when Minister of War, July 7, 1898. Capt. Lebrun-Renault testified that Dreyfus said to him: "The Minister knows that I am innocent; he sent word to me to that effect in prison by Du Paty de Clam; and he knows that if I took certain documents they are unimportant, and it was only that I might secure documents of importance."]

Col. Jouaust—Did you say: "In three years they will recognize my innocence?" Why did you say "three years"? Dreyfus—I asked for all means of investigation. They were refused me. I was justified in hoping that at the end of two or three years my innocence would come to light.

Col. Jouaust—Why three years? Dreyfus—Because a certain time is necessary to obtain light.

Col. Jouaust—Had you an arriere pensée? [After thought.] Dreyfus—No.

Col. Jouaust then said: "At the time of your condemnation Du Paty de Clam went to see you in the Cherché Midi Prison. What passed between you?" Dreyfus—He asked me if I had not given unimportant information in order to obtain other information. I replied, "No," and added that it was iniquitous to condemn an innocent man. I also asked him to beg the Minister of War to seek full light into the affair.

Col. Jouaust—Didn't you say to him, referring to a foreign Military Attaché, that you would cut his throat with a poignard? Dreyfus—No. I asked Du Paty de Clam to have the investigation continued. I said: "Any Government which has means of investigation can have the foreign Military Attachés questioned. If I were in its place, rather than have an innocent man condemned, I would force them to speak, even if I had to hold a dagger to their throats."

Col. Jouaust then said: "Coming to the day of your degradation, what passed between you and Capt. Lebrun-Renault? What did you tell him?" Dreyfus—Nothing. It was really a sort of broken monologue on my part. I felt that everybody knew of the crime with which I was charged, and I wished to say I was not the guilty party. I wished to make clear that the criminal was not he whom they had before their eyes, and I said: "Lebrun, I will cry aloud my innocence in the face of the people."

Col. Jouaust—Did you not say, "The Minister knows I handed over documents"? Dreyfus—No. If I spoke of a Minister who knew I was innocent, I referred to a conversation I previously had with du Paty de Clam.

DREYFUS TREATED BRUSQUELY.

Col. Jouaust treated Dreyfus brusquely, almost brutally, and it was a matter of satisfaction to the friends of the prisoner when the latter set the Judge himself right on certain dates connected with Dreyfus's stay on the General Staff. It was an unimportant point, but it was eloquent testimony to the keenness of Dreyfus's intellect.

The prisoner sat most of the time with his legs stretched out, his spurs resting on the ground, his hands joined, and resting on his lap. He repelled the insinuations that he had relations with German officers during his stay in Alsace in fiercely indignant terms.

An evening newspaper here to-day caused a sensation by including among the supplementary witnesses whom Col. Jouaust has announced he intends to personally summon the name of de Muiler, officially described as a merchant of Lille, but whom the paper characterizes as a witness from Potsdam, asserting that he will testify concerning an incident which occurred in Emperor William's Cabinet.

It is also said there is a witness named Willon, a merchant of Lyons, who, according to the same paper, was the witness to whom Col. Jouaust referred as having seen Dreyfus conversing with German officers during his stay in Alsace.

Everything is quiet throughout Tours this evening.

HISTORY OF THE BORDEREAU.

The bordereau referred to in the proceedings of the Dreyfus court-martial is simply a list of documents which Capt. Dreyfus is accused of delivering to a foreign power or to its agents. At the Paris court-martial in 1894 Dreyfus was convicted of being its author. Since then it has been proved to be in the handwriting of Esterhazy. Esterhazy, however, denies that he is a traitor, and asserts that he wrote the bordereau at the command of the late Col. Sandherr in order to obtain material evidence against Dreyfus.

In 1894 it was alleged that the document was found by a French spy at the German Embassy in Paris. Yesterday Dreyfus was questioned concerning his knowledge of its contents. In translation it reads as follows:

"Without news indicating that you desire to see me I send you, nevertheless, Monsieur, some interesting items of information:

"1. A note on the hydraulic brake of the 120 [millimeter cannon] and the manner of operation.

"2. A note on outpost troops. (Some modifications will be entailed by the new plan.)

"3. A note on a modification in artillery formation.

"4. A note relative to Madagascar.

"5. The project of a firing manual for field artillery (March 14, 1894.)

"This last document is extremely difficult to procure, and I can have it at my disposal only for a few days. The Ministry of War has sent out a limited number of them to the corps, and the members of the corps are responsible for them. Each officer who has one must return it after the manoeuvres. Therefore, if you would like to take out of it whatever interests you, and hold it at my disposal, I will take it, unless, indeed, you would like me to have it copied in extenso, and then send the copy to your address.

"I am just off for the manoeuvres."

Members of the Court-Martial.

The official list of the members of the Rennes court-marial is as follows:

President—Col. Jouaust, Director in the Engineer Corps.

Lieut. Col. Brongniart, Director of the School of Artillery.

Commandant De Bréon of the Seventh Regiment of Artillery.

Commandant Profillet of the Tenth Regiment of Artillery.

Commandant Merle of the Seventh Regiment of Artillery.

Capt. Parfait of the Seventh Regiment of Artillery.

Capt. Beauvais of the Seventh Regiment of Artillery.

PRESS COMMENT AT PARIS.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—All the newspapers today published frequent special editions, which were eagerly bought by the waiting crowds anxious for every detail of the Dreyfus court-martial. Some of the streets were actually dangerous, notably the Rue Montmartre, where newsboys were rushing in all directions, hustling and almost overturning any one and everything in their way.

While the papers to-day scarcely had time to comment on the Dreyfus court-martial, they all endeavored to draw conclusions from the descriptions of the personal appearance of the prisoner at the trial. The Nationalist papers declared Dreyfus appeared embarrassed, while the Journal des Débats said:

"Neither his face nor his words evoke sympathy. His voice sounds false and his protestations of innocence are not convincing."

The Temps, on the other hand, said: "He replied in a virile tone of assurance and with a clearness and conciseness which carried conviction."

The Figaro correspondent at Rennes said: "Dreyfus leaves nothing remaining of the accusations. His whole attitude proclaimed his innocence."

Viewed by English Papers.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—All the correspondents of the London morning papers at Rennes comment in their dispatches upon the discourteous manner in which Col. Jouaust questioned and bullied Dreyfus, especially regarding his relations with women and his private life.

The correspondent of The Times, however, thinks the presiding Judge only desired to accomplish an unpleasant task with military, laconic, and businesslike celerity. The other correspondents hold to the same opinion, believing that Col. Jouaust's apparent hostility was only assumed so that he might not incur the charge of undue mildness.

MME. DREYFUS MAKES A CALL.

RENNES, Aug. 7.—Mme. Dreyfus visited her husband this afternoon and found him hopeful, although much unnerved, as the rigorous examination and especially the unfeeling demeanor displayed toward him by Col. Jouaust proved a tremendous strain upon him. There are many persons who were present at the trial now under the impression that the harshness of the Presiding Judge was assumed and was intended to disarm the enemies of Dreyfus, who are only anxious to interpret ordinary courtesy into the grossest partiality toward the prisoner. If this be the case—and such an explanation is quite plausible—Dreyfus is naturally unaware of it, and the effect upon his highly strung nerves may easily be conceived.

Established 1823.
WILSON WHISKEY.
That's All!
THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore Md.

PROTEST OF NEWSPAPER MEN.

RENNES, Aug. 7.—A meeting of the correspondents of foreign papers was held this evening to protest against the manner in which they have been treated in the distribution of tickets to the trial. The English and American correspondents, who are the greatest sufferers from the unintelligent way in which the tickets were allotted, took the leading part in the proceedings, which ended in a decision to make the strongest representations in the proper quarters in favor of an amelioration of the conditions. Several prominent English and American Journals were virtually excluded from today's session in favor of insignificant Continental sheets.

SCENES AT DREYFUS'S TRIAL.

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RENNES, Aug. 7.—The ancient capital of Brittany was never less moved, never more sluggish, than on this memorable day. It seemed a hundred thousand miles away from Dreyfus and his exciting case. He [Dreyfus] was known to be a good deal excited, but he had been keeping a stiff lip, and yesterday he refused to see the last set of photographs of his children brought from Paris by his brother-in-law.

He had remarked to his brother, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, on the strangeness of his fate, so strange that he himself could not yet realize it. Nothing, he said, astonished him more than to find factions disputing curiously about him, and to learn that he was an object of hatred to most of the officers. He said it grieved him to think that, if there were an acquittal, it would not change their minds.

But he was spared such unseemly manifestations as those which so shook Zo.a's nerves last year and terrified his wife. There was no howling in front of the prison. There was no crying of "Death to the traitor," or "Death to the Jews" or anything like that. The Paris journalists who had come to report the trial seemed calmed by the quietude of this dead city.

It was expected that the Dreyfusites and anti-Dreyfusites would shun each other, and put up at different hotels, but they have tacitly agreed to sink their differences in each other's company. They not only lodge at the same hotels, but they take their meals at the same tables and amicably pass to each other the dishes. Rennes does not want them to be theatrical, and so they do not posture as ferocious patriots, but are glad to drop the characters assumed for the drama-loving public of Paris.

No idea has Rennes that the eyes of the world are upon it, although there must be within her walls 500 newspaper men representing journalism all the world over. It never before occurred to me what a far-reaching institution the press is, or, at least, I never realized it so peculiarly.

We were all up at 5 o'clock this morning, and after a hurried meal we rushed to the concert room of the Lycée, where the trial takes place. The Lycée is opposite the military prison, and, with the parish church, forms a block surrounded by four streets. Military preparations were going forward to prevent a lot of roughs coming from Paris to act riotously. Dreyfus was to cross the street from the prison to the Court House, but nobody was to see him except the military, which barred the street to the right and left of the Lycée door. An officer whispered to me, when I was in the Lycée to go to the window which he indicated and get a glimpse of Dreyfus. The prisoner was to cross the street at 6:10 and to wait in a private room for the summons to appear before his Judges. Precisely at the time named the door of the military prison opened, and Dreyfus, guarded by a Captain of gendarmerie, appeared. He wore a brand-new uniform. The stiff linings not having yet formed into the shape of the figure, the whole suit seemed an awkward fit. The three rows of gold braid that were torn from his cuffs on the day of his degradation were glittering in the sun. The man was as stiff as his uniform. He held his head high, as if on purpose, but his shoulders stooped. The step was that of a man not used to freedom, and evidently measured and mechanical. One might think he marked time as he walked.

His hair is of a reddish gray, his neat mustache is frankly red. The face had a drawn and worn expression in the eyes furtively inquiring, as if looking out for traps and pitfalls. His complexion is fresh—the kind of freshness that accompanies a fair hair. The lips are rather thin, and the chin contradicted the impression given by the timidity of the eyes.

Capt. Dreyfus crossed the hall close to me and entered a room, the door of which closed behind him. I saw also the arrival of the witnesses, who were taken to the rector's room. Gens. Billot, Mercier, Chanoine, Gonse, Zurlinden, and de Boisdeffre were in uniform, as were many of the field and subaltern officers.

The widow of Col. Henry leaned upon the arm of an officer. She was most amiably saluted by Gens. de Boisdeffre and Mercier. She looks stately and not ladylike. Gen. de Pellieux kept aloof. M. Cavaignac's cheerfulness seemed forced, but ex-President Casimir-Perier was blithe as a boy. He wore a Summer suit of shepherd's plaid, a white waistcoat, and a straw hat.

Lieut. Col. Picquart was in plain clothes and was cold shouldered by the army people. But, apparently, he did not mind. He had played the winning card and could afford to be indifferent.

No members of the Dreyfus family were anywhere visible, but most of the leading partisans of Dreyfus had come.

The concert room, where the trial is held, has a vaulted roof. The walls are adorned with tablets containing the names of famous Bretons. Just behind the seat placed for Dreyfus is a tablet on which the last name is that of Renan.

At 7 o'clock the coming of the court was announced in military fashion, the soldiers presenting arms. The Judges entered from the wings, and were in full dress uniform. They proceeded in Indian file to their places behind a long table on a slightly raised platform. Col. Jouaust, the presiding officer, is a man of dignified appearance, not unintellectual, and has an upright, martial air. The counsel for the defense have seats and desks on the stage or platform, to the left of the Judges' table. The seat of the accused is in front and also on the stage. Facing it, on the right side, are desks for the Registrar and prosecuting officer. All were well in view.

Col. Jouaust, in a stentorian voice, declared the trial begun, and ordered the accused to be brought in. All eyes were turned upon Dreyfus. His fresh complexion astonished all. The figure remains cleanbuilt.

He entered with measured step. His mode of saluting the court was jerky and very composed, but his fingers betrayed febrile nervousness. His voice is not good, but it was out of practice for five years.

The first incident was the declaration of the President Colonel that he had unlimited power to call witnesses. He then ordered those of M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire to be cited. The indictment is that of 1894.

Dreyfus answered cautiously all questions. The Judge was fair, but evidently not friendly. He showed himself, however, sensible and sober-minded, and impressed every one favorably.

The accused is unfortunate in not being able, apart from his sufferings, as told by others, to command sympathy. His countenance only expressed a wish to hide his feelings. It is a reticent face, but not a bad one. One would like it to be more frank. The voice is not pleasing, and the diction is less so.

Dreyfus seems without dramatic feeling, and lacks ease in all things. However, he passed to-day through a cruel ordeal. It was trying, after the experience of the last five years, to find himself in the full blaze of publicity and stared at and scrutinized by seven hundred observers.

In the course of a conversation with Maître Demange, I remarked that Dreyfus seemed to me unresponsive and incapable of emitting a flow of feeling. "Think," he answered, "what I or you would be if for five years out of humanity's reach, constantly under the eye of a surly jailer, and not only under his eye, but within the aim of his revolver. He was bound to silence unless when given leave to speak. He was beset with enemies, was treated as the vilest of mortals, was put in irons, though docile and submissive.

"He almost learned to cower. He found he was losing the lingual faculty, and had to speak to himself to keep it up. I knew him before he was sent to Devil's Island. He was then hearty, responsive, and really good company with those he liked. His voice was singularly tuneful and expressive, of anguish and anger. The passions greatly influence the voice.

"Dreyfus is now the ghost of his former self. All spirit was broken by the tyrannical treatment, the vapor bath, the noxious insects, and the isolation from all intelligent human beings. He is still proud, but he is cowed. That hollow voice is such evidence to me of long and indescribable suffering! It is a far-off voice, like what one hears in a telephone. His lachrymal glands are worn out. In short, he is a wreck.

"I wish his pride would suffer him to collapse. If it did, he would draw tears from the most stony hearted. He seemed to me miraculous as he bore himself, through all those long hours, the centre to which all eyes converged. Dreyfus, I repeat, was a charming man five years ago. He was thought fascinating by the other sex. Only the criminal would have been loved as he has been by his wife."

EMILY CRAWFORD.

GIRL BITTEN BY VICIOUS DOG.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 7.—A bull terrier belonging to R. H. Hunt, a New York architect, to-day severely bit the thirteen-year-old daughter of Tony Baccigalupo, a fruit dealer of Hempstead. The girl was delivering some fruit at the Hunt country residence, near Garden City, when the dog rushed at her and bit her in the calf of her left leg. She screamed with pain, and several grooms ran to her assistance and fought the dog off with clubs and pitchforks. The girl was placed in one of the Hunt carriages and driven to Hempstead, where Dr. C. G. Flinn cauterized the wound, which was a bad one.

The kennel of the Hunts is said to be one of the finest in New York.

Death of Capt. Paul Harwood.

Capt. Paul Harwood, United States Army, retired, died of apoplexy yesterday in this city. He was born in Philadelphia, and entered the army as a private in the Eighth New York Volunteers on April 25, 1861, volunteering for three months' service. On Aug. 2 of the same year he was discharged. He re-entered the service April 11, 1862, when he was appointed Second Lieutenant of the First Connecticut Artillery. He became First Lieutenant Dec. 11, 1863, and was honorably mustered out on June 8, 1864. Again entering the service he became Major of the Fifty-seventh Connecticut Infantry, was made Colonel on Jan. 9, 1865, being finally mustered out of the volunteer service on Oct. 19, 1866.

President Johnson then appointed him Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-seventh Infantry. He became First Lieutenant Jan. 8, 1868, and was assigned to the Twentieth Infantry on Sept. 3, 1869. On Sept. 19, 1884, he became Captain, and he was retired April 20, 1891. In the civil war Capt. Harwood fought in many important engagements, and was taken prisoner at Yorktown.

He married Emma J. Burchell, daughter of Henry J. Burchell of 38 East Fifty-third Street, this city. He was a son of the late Lilburn Harwood of Philadelphia, and a brother of the Rev. Dr. Edwin Harwood of New Haven. The remains will be interred at Philadelphia.

AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM—Ex-Gov. George Hoadly, New York.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, Syracuse.

GRAND—The Hon. Joseph R. Holmes, London.

GILSEY—Dr. V. Condory, United States Army.

GRAND UNION—Senator John Raines, Canandaigua.

HOLLAND—Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., United States Army; George T. Carter, San José, Costa Rica.

HOFFMAN—Walter Maclachlan, London.

IMPERIAL—J. W. Martin, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—A. S. Trevor, England; Col. Mainwaring, England; E. R. Tillinghast, Chicago.

NORMANDIE—John H. Wagner, Melbourne, Australia.

VENDOME—Col. L. R. Greene, Boston; Henry C. Platt, Huntington, N. Y.

WALDORF—Charles Lyell, Oxford, England; Gotdon Shillito, Paris.

WESTMINSTER—J. W. Thorburn, Liverpool.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

3:35 A. M.—347 West Forty-fifth Street; Isaac Siskind; damage $2,000.

7 A. M.—184 Christopher Street; McKeever Brothers; damage slight.

11:40 A. M.—Thirty-fourth Street and First Avenue; owner unknown; damage $500.

2:40 P. M.—Sixty-second Street, near Broadway; Harry Munson; damage $25.

3 P. M.—947 Third Avenue; John Ostergreen; damage slight.

4:15 P. M.—100 Rivington Street; Martin Greenberg; damage slight.

7 P. M.—150 Third Avenue; John Martin; damage slight.

8:40 P. M.—141 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

9 P. M.—117 East Fifty-fifth Street; Peter Doelger; damage $500.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The warehouse of the Lockport Paper Mills, in East Lockport, was burned this morning. Loss, $20,000.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, fresh northerly winds.

The high area prevails over the lake regions, while there is a marked depression in the Northwest. There is also a secondary disturbance in the South Atlantic States. Cool weather continues in the North and East, and warm weather has prevailed generally over the remaining districts. Savannah reports a maximum of 100 degrees.

There have been showers and thunderstorms in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, the Lower Missouri Valley, and the Northwest. Generally fair weather has prevailed in the Pacific Coast and plateau States, except showers in the northern plateau.

Showers are indicated to-day from South Carolina northward and from the Upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region westward to the Rockies, extending into the Ohio Valley and lower lake region to-morrow. Moderate temperatures will continue in the North and East for the next two days, at least. They will continue high in the South and West.

On the Atlantic Coast fresh winds will prevail, mostly northerly to easterly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	70	69	70
6 A. M.	69	66	69
9 A. M.	75	72	74
12 M.	81	77	81
3 P. M.	81	80	83
6 P. M.	83	79	79
9 P. M.	80	76	73
12 P. M.	77	74	70

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	74¾
Weather Bureau	74¼
Corresponding date 1898	74¼
Corresponding date for last twenty years	77

The maximum temperature yesterday was 81 degrees at 1:40 P. M., and the minimum 65 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 52 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 62 per cent.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS

Indigestion
is the cause of much sickness. If the stomach be strong, sickness will be unknown. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will make the digestion perfect and the liver active. See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the Bottle.

GLOVE TRUST A CERTAINTY

Arrangements for the Combination Practically Completed.

TO BID FOR FOREIGN TRADE.

American Manufacturers Confident that They Can Undersell Competitors Abroad.

The formation of a glove trust is assured. It will be organized on different lines from other combinations of capital, and its creation will mark a new era in the glove trade of the country, because not only will the members engage in the manufacture of ladies' fine gloves, not heretofore attempted in this country on a large scale, but they will make a strong bid for foreign trade, which they believe will be successful.

Quite a number of out-of-town glove manufacturers are in the city, including Ovington Ross of the Hall & Ross Husking Glove Company of Chicago, A. L. Eisendraedt of the Eisendraedt Glove Company of the same city, A. T. Hallock of Columbus, Ohio, and several from the Mohawk Valley district in this State. Others are expected. Charles E. Pain of the law firm of Parker & Pain of Chicago, attorneys for the American Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, which is furnishing the capital and accepting the options in the organization of the glove trust, is at the Waldorf-Astoria. There he was seen yesterday by a reporter, to whom he said:

"It is quite true that we are organizing a glove trust, and matters are so far advanced that while the contracts do not call for the taking over of the property before Jan. 1, 1900, we shall take it over in November. The capital stock will be $20,000,000, of which $8,000,000 will be preferred stock, representing the actual cash value of the property taken. The common stock will be distributed in the nature of a bonus.

"Our plan of organization will be entirely different from that of other combinations. We have been at work for six months, and our main aim has been not only to secure the biggest concerns in the country, but to retain at the same time the services of the persons now operating them. We have succeeded in interesting the manufacturers, and all of them regard the policy with great satisfaction. Many of them have already signed contracts. The financial headquarters of the trust will be in New York City.

"About all the fine gloves manufactured in

PLANS APPROVED BY DEWEY

Arrangements for His Washington Reception Are Agreeable.

UNIQUE SOUVENIR PROPOSED

Reproduction of Dewey's Letter of 1873, in Which He Proposed to Capture Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Chairman Moses of the Committee of One Hundred, having in charge the reception to Admiral Dewey on his arrival in Washington, which includes the presentation of the sword voted him by Congress, has received from the Admiral the following letter approving the plans under consideration for the affair:

Flagship Olympia,
Trieste, July 23, 1899.

Messrs. W. H. Moses and W. P. Van Wickle, Chairman and Secretary of the Reception Committee, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sirs: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. informing me of the arrangement proposed for my reception in Washington, also of a telegram of similar import sent by the Secretary of the Navy.

I am deeply sensible of the high honor your committee proposes to confer upon me, and have telegraphed to the Secretary that the arrangements approved by the President and by him are entirely agreeable to me. I note with pleasure that it is proposed to make the exercises as simple as possible. It is impossible at this time to fix the date or my arrival in Washington, but I will not fail to give you the information on that point as soon as possible.

Thanking the committee for the great honor it has paid me, and you personally, for your courteous letter, I am very truly yours,

GEORGE DEWEY.

An interesting historical fact, in which Admiral Dewey was the central figure, and which dates back to 1873, has come to light. Admiral Dewey, then a Commander, was in command of the United States ship Narragansett, on the Asiatic station, having taken charge of the vessel on March 1, 1873. The vessel was on surveying duty, when the Virginius trouble occurred and war with Spain seemed imminent. Commander Dewey wrote to the Navy Department, requesting that in case war was declared he would be assigned to the duty of capturing Manila. The peaceful settlement of the controversy with Spain removed the necessity for a hostile demonstration, but the interesting fact is that the Admiral had his eye on Manila more than a quarter of a century ago. A search will be made for the letter in the files of the Navy Department, and if it is found an effort will be made, probably by the Citizens' Committee, to have it reproduced as a souvenir of the reception.

PLANS FOR DEWEY RECEPTION.

Aldermen to be Asked to Permit the Committee to Expend Its Funds Without Public Letting.

The committee in charge of the erection of a triumphal arch for the Dewey celebration called on Controller Coler yesterday for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not it would be possible to construct the arch by letting contracts calling for the expenditure of less than $1,000 each without advertising. John Q. A. Ward and John De Witt Warner, both of whom are on the committee, also represented the National Sculpture Society, whose offer to do the sculptural work has been accepted.

Most of the work, the commitee told the Controller, was to be done free, but in carrying it out the services of 150 skilled workmen would be needed. The erection of the arch, including the material and the labor, it was said, would involve the expenditure of $27,500. Mr. Coler did not favor the letting of the work in small contracts, and it was finally agreed that the Board of Aldermen should be appealed to to pass the resolution, already adopted by the Council, authorizing the Dewey Executive Committee to expend the appropriation of $150,000 without public letting.

In consequence of this decision, President Woods of the Board of Aldermen, at the request of Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, has called a special meeting of that body for to-morrow. It was said by one of the Tammany leaders in the Board of Aldermen that it would be almost utterly impossible to get a sufficient number of the members of the board to attend the meeting as many of them are out of town and there is considerable opposition to the resolution. Forty-five affirmative votes are necessary for the adoption of any resolution involving the expenditure of public funds. Acting Mayor Guggenheimer said yesterday afternoon that he had requested that a special meeting of the Aldermen be called, so that any delay in the preparation for the reception to Admiral Dewey might be laid at the door of the obstructionists in the board.

A representative of the State committee on the reception to Admiral Dewey called at the City Hall yesterday to arrange a meeting between the State and city committees. This meeting, in all likelihood, will take place to-day, when the Plan and Scope Committee will hold a session.

OTHER INVITATIONS DECLINED.

The Admiral Explains Why He Cannot Visit Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Acting Mayor Walker to-day received a letter from Admiral George Dewey addressed to Mayor Harrison, declining the latter's invitation in the name of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association to visit Chicago on his return from Manila. The letter was mailed at Trieste, but was written at sea. It is as follows:

Mayor Carter H. Harrison, Chicago:

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 10, extending, at the request of the officers of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, an invitation to be the guest of the City of Chicago upon my return to San Francisco. As you will have seen, for many reasons I decided to return by way of the Mediterranean, and will therefore not land at San Francisco, but at New York. While, therefore, I will not pass through Chicago and cannot accept the kind offer of hospitality, I am most appreciative of the kindly sentiments that prompted the offer and am highly honored. Thanking you personally for the trouble you have taken, I am very sincerely yours. GEORGE DEWEY.

ADMIRAL GOING TO ROME.

London Report that He Has Asked an Audience of the Pope.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says Admiral Dewey will arrive there Wednesday, and that he has asked an audience of the Pope.

According to the same correspondent, the Admiral will visit London before returning to the United States.

Dewey Cannot Visit Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—Mayor Ashbridge to-day received from Admiral Dewey a letter in which the hero of Manila regrets his inability to definitely accept a reception on the part of this city. In his letter Admiral Dewey says:

"It is with regret that I cannot at this time accept the offer of a reception, as I do not feel it would be prudent to make any engagements for the future. My health has not been very good, and, besides, the Philippine Commission, of which I am still a member, will probably meet in Washington shortly after my return. In that case I should feel bound to break all engagements."

The Admiral to Meet His Townsmen.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 7.—Mayor John H. Senter to-day received a letter from Admiral Dewey, dated Trieste, July 21, in reply to the city's invitation to visit his native place.

The Admiral thanks the Mayor and City Council for their kind expressions of regard, and says that it would give him much pleasure to meet his old friends and townsmen. He states that he is unable to fix upon any definite time for his visit to Montpelier, but hopes to come here soon after his arrival in the United States.

DEWEY REFUSES TO TALK.

Will Tell Italians Nothing About His Philippine Operations.

NAPLES, Aug. 7.—Admiral Dewey, who arrived here Saturday morning from Trieste on board the United States cruiser Olympia, positively refuses to discuss his operations in the Philippines or his relations with the German Navy.

The Mayor of Naples yesterday called on Admiral Dewey, who will return the visit to-day.

The Olympia will sail for Leghorn Saturday or Monday next. Afterward the cruiser will go to Genoa or Nice.

Vice Admiral Gonzales will give a banquet this evening in honor of Admiral Dewey. Mr. Lewis M. Iddings, Secretary of the United States Embassy at Rome; Mr. R. C. Parsons, Second Secretary of the Embassy; Mr. H. de Castro, United States Consul General at Rome; the officers of the Olympia, and the Italian authorities here have been invited to be present.

TWO BOUTS AT CONEY ISLAND.

One Good, the Other Poor—Sweeny Defeats Goldstein and Hill Goes Down Before Bennett.

About three thousand spectators at the Coney Island Sporting Club last night saw two bouts, one very long and poor, and the other a short and good one.

Patsy Sweeny of Manchester, N. H., made a veritable chopping block of Hiram Goldstein of Buffalo for eight rounds, and had his opponent so nearly out in the beginning of the ninth round that Goldstein's seconds threw up the sponge. Goldstein was substituted for Joe Youngs of Buffalo, who failed to make the required weight, 132 pounds, but Goldstein was not more than 126. He was outclassed from the opening round as Sweeny was by far the stronger.

The lighter man was much the faster, however, and had his blows had sufficient steam behind them Sweeny would not have lasted two rounds. Goldstein made a game fight of it all the way through, and kept at it hammer and tongs to the very last.

The first bout, a twenty-five round affair at 138 pounds, between "Jack" Bennett of Pittsburg, and "Billy" Hill of Boston, was won in the twenty-fourth round by Bennett, who had made the fighting all the way through, and who finally ended the fight with a vicious right-hand swing on the jaw. Hill was practically out, and for hanging on stupidly to Bennett's glove, was disqualified by the referee George Edwards of Yonkers.

Bennett could have won the fight in the eighth round, but preferred for some reason to postpone the finale, and as a result both fighters were roundly hissed nearly all through the rounds. The spectators frequently shouted to the referee to take the men off.

Fought Nine Rounds on the Street.

Antonio Rizo, thirteen years old, and of 230 West Thirty-second Street, and Sebastian Cassico, thirteen years old, of 219 West Thirty-second Street, treated the Tenderloin district to a lively boxing match last night. The boys are competitors in the newspaper business. For some time past each has been trying to make the other believe that he was the best boxer. Last evening the boys, backed by a number of their friends, journeyed to Twenty-ninth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, and donned the gloves, which weighed five ounces. Then they fought nine rounds of three minutes' duration each on the asphalt pavement, cheered on by a large crowd. Blood was flowing freely when Policeman Jones of the West Thirtieth Street Station made his appearance and dispersed the crowd. Cassico succeeded in getting away, but Rizo was arrested.

AGAINST SANARELLI SERUM.

A New Orleans Authority Says It Has Failed There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Dr. John Archinard of New Orleans, Professor of Bacteriology in Tulane University, who was here to-day conferring with Surgeon General Wyman in connection with the yellow fever scare, said of Sanarelli's serum cure:

"Sanarelli is an able man, but he has undoubtedly missed it in announcing that the disease is curable through the injection of serum. It has been proved an utter failure in experiments made in New Orleans. Yellow fever needs the smallest amount of medication and the greatest degree of good nursing. Under modern methods of treatment but few people who contract this disease should die."

Only One New Yellow Fever Patient.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Dr. Vickery, in charge of the Hampton Soldiers' Home, reported to the Marine Hospital officials that one patient was admitted to the yellow fever hospital to-day. The man has been ill seven days. There were no deaths. Taken altogether, the officials say, the situation continues encouraging.

Troops Fleeing from Yellow Fever.

The Government transport McClellan arrived at Plum Island yesterday with another detachment of the garrison of Fort Monroe, which is being sent North on account of the yellow fever outbreak. There were 260 officers and men in the detachment.

ROCHESTER'S CARNIVAL OPENS.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 7.—Rochester's big street fair and carnival, given under the auspices of the local lodge of Elks, opened this afternoon. Promptly on schedule time, at the noon hour, whistles, bells, and cannon announced the start of the big parade, which passed through the principal streets of the city and was reviewed by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff at the City Hall.

The opening exercises were held at the grounds. A large crowd gathered in front of the big gates and arch. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who arrived from Albany at 10 o'clock this morning, and who is the guest of Commissioner Charles H. Babcock, made the special address. Mayor Warner and Director General Maurice H. Garson also spoke. The gates of the grounds were then, at 1 o'clock, thrown open to the public, and will be open every afternoon and evening this week.

There will be a parade on each morning except on Friday.

SAILOR RESCUES TWO MEN.

J. J. Meaney Saves Two from Drowning in Boston—Third Man Lost.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—By the upsetting of a rowboat in the Charles River, near draw bridge No. 1 of the Boston and Maine Road, this noon one young man was drowned and his two companions had a narrow escape from the same fate. The two men were rescued in an exhausted condition by John J. Meaney, a seaman on the barge Patterson, which was lying at the draw. The young man who was drowned was Timothy Murphy of Cambridge. His companions, who were saved, are William Welch and Michael J. Duggan of Cambridge.

The three young men hired the boat at the Charles Gate Park about 12 o'clock and rowed down the river. While passing under the bridge the men got their oars mixed, and in trying to free them the boat was capsized. Meaney, who is only eighteen years old, was walking on the deck at the time. He jumped overboard and swam to the men.

After a desperate struggle he landed Welch, with the aid of a boatman. He then pulled Duggan to the dory by the hair, and he was also saved. Murphy sank before he could be reached.

Meaney dived for Murphy several times, but could not locate the body. He was also badly used up after his heroic efforts.

THE PRESIDENT'S BUSY DAY.

Saw Yacht Race, Took a Drive, and Conferred with Secretary Root.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The President has had a busy day. He witnessed the races of the Champlain Yacht Club this afternoon on board Dr. Webb's yacht the Elfrida, in company with Vice President Hobart and Mrs. Hobart and party. Later he took a short drive with Mr. Hobart. This evening he held a long conference with Secretary of War Root, who arrived on the 7:10 P. M. train.

Mrs. McKinley continues to improve slowly.

Among the President's callers to-day were Dr. Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn; S. V. White of New York, ex-Congressman John H. Moffitt of Syracuse, and Gen. Stephen Moffitt of Plattsburg.

Secretary Root when seen late to-night after his conference with Mr. McKinley said:

"I have had a long talk with President McKinley. It is the first chance I have had to talk with Mr. McKinley since I assumed the office of Secretary of War, and there are naturally many things to be talked over. I shall remain here and have a further conference with the President to-morrow."

Woman and Child Hurt in Runaway.

While Mrs. James Lyons of Evergreen, L. I., was driving along Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, in a surrey yesterday afternoon with Miss Mary McNulty of Evergreen, Mrs. Alice Brown of Plattsburg, and Mrs. Stephen Garvey of 415 Miller Avenue, Brooklyn, the horse suddenly became unmanageable and upset the surrey near Wyona Street, throwing the women to the ground. The horse then ran away, in its flight knocking down Charles Diane, six years old, of 1,930 Pitkins Avenue. The child received some very severe scalp wounds. Mrs. Garvey's shoulder was dislocated. The other women were unhurt.

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DINNER TO MR. HENDERSON.

Prominent Rhode Island Men Honor the Iowa Congressman.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 7.—Men prominent in National, State, and municipal affairs gathered at the Pomhall Club, overlooking the waters of Narragansett Bay, today to do honor to Congressman David B. Henderson of Iowa, who was the guest of the Rhode Island delegation in Congress. In addition to the Governor and other State officials, there were present Senator Chauncey M. Depew of New York, Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, Congressmen Boutelle of Maine, Green, Naphen, Thayer, Weymouth, Knox, Roberts, and Fitzgerald of Massachusetts; Littlefield of Maine, Russell, Sperry, Henry, and Hill of Connecticut, and Sulloway of New Hampshire.

Covers were laid for 250, and a genuine Rhode Island clam dinner, with all the extras, was served. Congressman Capron of Rhode Island acted as toastmaster. Brief addresses were made by Gov. Dyer, Mr. Henderson, Senators Depew, Wetmore, and Gallinger, Congressmen Fitzgerald, Boutelle, Bull, and Russell, and Capt. McLean, United States Navy.

Mr. Henderson, in his remarks, alluded to the joy of freedom from talking politics and his pleasure at meeting his colleagues on such an occasion. The other speeches were of an informal nature.

BISHOP MAES IS AROUSED.

Objects to Covington Street Fair Because of Public Weddings.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 7.—Covington is going to have a street fair and midway from Aug. 14 to 19. A committee of the Common Council is selling space to merchants and soliciting the aid of church and other societies, alleging that all the proceeds will go to the charitable institutions of Covington. A letter, seeking the co-operation of the Sisters of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, was sent to the Sister Superior. Monday morning Bishop Maes replied, saying that "the good Sister cannot conscientiously give a helping hand" to the undertaking. Further, he said:

"But what makes your Covington street fair especially objectionable is the odious midway, suggestive of forms of amusement which no Christian can countenance. The very envelope in which your letter is sent mentions public weddings as one of the features. I cannot consent to have a religious charitable organization accept a single copper of the money made by such demoralizing means. I object to the most sacred contract which God has ever sanctioned, and which religious rites and prayers ought to sanctify, being dragged to the level of the street and made the subject of merrymaking."

PAULINE HALL IN A TRUNK.

Smuggled Into Atlantic City Amusement Place to Avoid Injunction.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 7.—Concealed in a trunk which was said to contain her stage costumes, Pauline Hall, the vaudeville actress, was to-night smuggled into the new Auditorium Pier to avoid a score of constables who sought to prevent her appearing.

The injunction against Miss Hall and the Auditorium Pier management was to-day obtained by Manager Joseph Fralinger of the Academy of Music, who, on representing, it is alleged, that the pier would not open this season, had contracted for Miss Hall's appearance at the Academy this week. Mayor Thompson succeeded in serving the notice of injunction on Manager Starling of the Auditorium, but not until after Miss Hall had sung.

A hit of the evening was made when Miss Hall, in response to encores, rendered the lullaby from "Erminie," in which opera she was billed to sing at the Academy tonight. Miss Hall refused to sing at the Academy, claiming misrepresentation when making that contract.

Policemen, armed with clubs, guarded the doors and aisles of the Auditorium during the entertainment.

The first intimation that Miss Hall had been concealed in a trunk came from an expressman who saw preparations for placing her inside, and afterward assisted in removing the trunk from her hotel to the Auditorium. Every effort was made to conceal the fact, but Manager Starling declared they had been obliged to smuggle her into the hall to avoid the injunction.

May Irwin's New Play.

Manager H. B. Sire has completed the cast in support of May Irwin in the new play, "Sister Mary," which has been written for her by Glen MacDonough. Herbert Gresham, who was with Augustin Daly for many years, has been engaged as Miss Irwin's leading man. The others in the cast are Louise Rial, Queenie Vassar, Marcia Treadwell, Amy Muller, Ailleen May, Marie Shirley, Joseph M. Sparks, George Beane, Roland Carter, Charles Prince, Sallie Lomas, Madeline Anderton, Marie Millward, and Lillie Lawton. The production will be given preliminary performances for a short time before coming to New York. It will be presented at the Bijou Theatre some time in October.

Pittsburg Orchestra To Play Here.

The Pittsburg Orchestra, which has completed several very successful seasons in Pittsburg, both financially and artistically, and which has been increased to eighty performers, has decided to give two concerts in this city at Carnegie Hall on Jan. 23 and Feb. 27 under the direction of Victor Herbert. This will be the first appearance of the organization in New York. Should the two concerts prove successful the management will enter the musical field in this vicinity as active competitors of the Boston and the Chicago Symphony Orchestras.

A Russian Pianist Coming.

Mark Hambourg, the Russian pianist who is to tour the United States this season, will sail for this country Oct. 18, arriving here in time to fill a number of engagements in the Western cities. He will then return to New York for his first appearance with the New York Philharmonic Society on Dec. 8.

Germania Theatre's New Management.

Gustave Amburg has concluded arrangements to control the management of the Germania Theatre next season. During his stay in Germany the last two months he has contracted to bring over to this country a musical comedy and dramatic company, which will be seen at the theatre when he takes it over.

Miss Nielsen's New Opera.

The music has been completed by Victor Herbert for Alice Nielsen's new opera and delivered to the various members of the company. The rehearsals will begin under the direction of Julian Mitchell at the Casino on Aug. 28.

Mr. Stoddard's New Engagement.

J. H. Stoddard has been secured by Charles Frohman, and the veteran actor will make his first appearance with Henry Miller in the new production at the Herald Square Theatre Sept. 18 entitled "The Only Way."

Frye—Leinbach.

FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Miss Eleanor Theresa Leinbach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Leinbach of Bethlehem, Penn., and Prof. Prosser Hall Frye of Lincoln University, Nebraska, were married at St. John's Episcopal Church here to-day. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. E. T. Sullivan of Newton Centre, Mass. The maid of honor was Miss Margaret Stone of Morristown, N. J., and the best man was Dr. L. T. Moore of St. Louis, Mo. The ushers were Messrs. E. T. Belden and Freeman Dobson of Bethlehem, Penn.

COLER SCORES FRANK MOSS

Calls Him to Task for Defense of Municipal Assembly Hold-Ups.

CONSPIRACY CHARGES ABSURD

Controller Says Mazet Committee Counsel's Attacks Discredit Him Even with His Well-Wishers.

Controller Coler has taken issue with Frank Moss, counsel of the Mazet committee, on the question of the Municipal Assembly's conduct in holding up certain bond issues. The Controller has addressed to Mr. Moss a long letter on this subject, of which the following is a copy:

"I have read in The Evening Post two interviews with you in which your are represented as excusing and defending the action of the Municipal Assembly in refusing to authorize the issue of bonds to provide funds for erecting the new Hall of Records. Your statements may be summarized as follows:

"First—That the law does not require the Municipal Assembly to authorize the issue of these bonds, and that the Controller should have issued them without action on the part of that body.

"Secondly—That the proceeding brought by Mr. Pierce, the contractor, is the result of a conspiracy between him and the leading officers of the City Government, including myself, to force the Municipal Assembly to act favorably upon other pending bond issues as to which that body is undoubtedly vested with legislative discretion—especially the proposed issue of $2,000,000 for repaving.

"Permit me to call your attention to the provision of the charter regulating my power to issue bonds, which provision it would seem, must have altogether escaped your attention, since it is otherwise inconceivable that a lawyer of your reputation would have expressed so remarkable an opinion. Section 169 of the charter, after providing that all long-term bonus issued after Jan. 1, 1898, shall be denominated 'Corporate Stock,' continues as follows:

"'Corporate stock of the City of New York issued in pursuance of laws already passed or which may be hereafter passed, or in pursuance of the provisions of this act, shall be, unless otherwise provided by this act, issued by the Controller subject to the extent to which he may be thereunto authorized by resolution of the Municipal Assembly and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment adopted by vote as provided for in this act.'

CHARTER PROVISIONS CLEAR.

"The meaning of this is certainly as free from ambiguity as the English language permits. If the provision above quoted means anything it means that no corporate stock shall, unless otherwise provided by the charter, (and the charter contains no exception in favor of the Hall of Records bonds,) be issued unless and until authorized by the Municipal Assembly.

"But what makes your Covington street fair especially objectionable is the odious midway, suggestive of forms of amusement which no Christian can countenance. The very envelope in which your letter is sent mentions public weddings as one of the features. I cannot consent to have a religious charitable organization accept a single copper of the money made by such demoralizing means. I object to the most sacred contract which God has ever sanctioned, and which religious rites and prayers ought to sanctify, being dragged to the level of the street and made the subject of merrymaking."

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"Apart from the fundamental differences in political conditions between municipal government in this country and in Europe, I believe that the framers of the charter, in copying foreign models and bestowing such large powers upon the Municipal Assembly, lost sight of the fact that abroad the committees of local Councils actually direct the administration of their municipalities. The charter, on the other hand, retained the American system of departmental administration, but superimposed thereon a system of constant legislative interference. This is anomalous, illogical, and cumbersome to a degree fatal to efficient administration. It is an excess of government, and where there is too much government there is continual obstruction.

"No city can grow and develop the government of which is so bound up in impassable checks that nothing is ever done. The recent action of the Council in regard to the Hall of Records bond issue has been serviceable in directing public opinion to the extremes to which the leaders of the present 'hold-up' have been led. I know that my own attitude in this matter has been taken solely in the public interests, and I believe the position of the Mayor and Corporation Counsel has been actuated by precisely the same motives.

"To you, however, this controversy has seemed useful only as an opportunity to attack the chief administrative officers of the city, on grounds so fundamentally absurd as to discredit yourself, even with those who have been your well-wishers. If you have assumed this indefensible position merely through a misunderstanding of the facts, brought about, perhaps, by erroneous or interested representations, I sincerely hope, not merely for your own reputation, but for the sake of good government, that you will reconsider the conclusions published in the interviews referred to."

Mr. Moss, when shown a copy of this communication as given out by the Controller, said that he did not care to say anything about it offhand. Whatever reply he might make, he said, would be a formal one, and would be made public as the Controller's was.

MR. PLATT AND LAWYER MOSS.

Senator Says He Does Not Mean to Reflect on Him or Indicate Displeasure with Mazet Committee.

Senator Platt's remarks about Frank Moss, counsel for the Mazet committee, at the Oriental Hotel on Sunday, were widely commented on yesterday and variously interpreted. Mr. Platt himself took occasion to correct the inference which had been drawn in many quarters that, in disavowing responsibility for Mr. Moss, he meant to reflect on him or indicate any dissatisfaction with the work of the committee. The Senator, however, reiterated, with additional emphasis and with evidences of annoyance, his declaration that he had had nothing whatever to do with Mr. Moss, and that he would not know him if he should meet him.

"I think Mr. Moss has done good work," said Mr. Platt, "and I did not mean to reflect on him or on the committee. I simply meant to say that I could not be held responsible for him, as I had nothing to do with his appointment, and have had nothing to do with the conduct of the investigation. It is absurd, therefore, to speak of my calling the committee off. I do not doubt that it will go on with its work, and I certainly think it ought to. It has been making history in the past few weeks. I am correctly quoted as saying that I am not responsible for Mr. Moss, but it is a mistake to interpret that as reflecting on him."

President Lemuel E. Quigg of the Republican County Committee said that he thought Mr. Moss had done magnificent work as counsel for the Mazet committee. "Mr. Moss," said Mr. Quigg, "insists that there ought to be an extra session of the Legislature to amend the charter so as to require a new municipal election this Fall in order that this abominable government which he has been exposing may be got rid of promptly. In that he speaks for himself, and not for Senator Platt, and that is all that Mr. Platt's disavowal of responsibility for his utterances means.

"No better work has ever been done by any investigating committee, and Mr. Moss's part in it entitles him to the highest credit. In so far as the Republican organization can support him in pointing out and then in carrying out the reforms which his exposures show to be necessary, its support he will surely have."

Chairman Mazet declared that Mr. Moss had been doing good work, and that the committee was "thoroughly satisfied" with him.

In spite of all these assurances of satisfaction with Mr. Moss and his work from high Republican sources, it is a fact that this satisfaction is not shared by all the majority members of the committee, and that they are not all pleased with the progress of the investigation. For obvious reasons this discontent is not spoken publicly, but of its existence there is not the slightest doubt.

The committee will resume its sessions today, sitting in the chambers in the County Court House belonging to Part IX. of the Supreme Court. While neither Mr. Mazet nor Mr. Moss would give any intimation yesterday as to what lines of investigation will be taken up to-day, it is supposed that the inquiry into the Dock, Water, Highways, and other departments will be continued, with incidental diversions into the Police Department. Some time during the week, though possibly not to-day, Mr. Moss expects to look into the prevalence of small robberies in the Tenderloin and certain other districts.

McGOLDRICK-SHEEHAN ATTACK.

D. F. McMahon Refuses to Reply to It —Plans to Meet Mr. Croker.

Few of the Tammany leaders were in town yesterday, and among those who were here there was a disinclination to discuss the McGoldrick-Sheehan attack on Richard Croker published in the morning papers. Daniel F. McMahon, Chairman of the Tammany General Committee, who was accused by Mr. McGoldrick of engineering the conspiracy for Croker's return to power and of being a Democrat generally "for revenue only," said that he had no comment to make on the statement fathered by Mr. Sheehan. "It does not call for any reply from me," he said.

Thomas F. Smith, Mr. Croker's secretary, denied that he had "sent information" to John C. Sheehan to the effect that Mr. Croker had given orders for Sheehan's turning down. If such information had been sent, said Mr. Smith, it was incumbent on Mr. Sheehan to produce the writing or the messenger through whom it was conveyed.

There is a difference of opinion among the anti-Sheehan men in the Ninth District as to whether the scheme for going down the bay in a tug to meet Mr. Croker will help their cause or harm it. They are anxious to induce the leader of Tammany to openly take sides against Mr. Sheehan and they assert that, in the face of the McGoldrick statement, he cannot refuse to do so.

It was, however, asserted by some of them yesterday that Mr. Croker had always objected to demonstrations on his homecomings and that he might be offended by the tug scheme. If that view prevails, the tug will be abandoned and only a few leading Tammany men will go down on the revenue cutter when the St. Paul comes in.

MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGES.

Three to be Elected in Queens and the Campaign There Has Begun.

Three municipal court Judges are to be elected in the Borough of Queens this year, and the contest for the party nominations already has begun.

At a meeting of the Democrats held in Long Island City yesterday the candidacy of Judge Thomas C. Kadien for renomination in the First District was indorsed and a committee appointed to wait on John P. Madden, the county leader, in his interest. George A. Greggs and ex-Judge Charles Duffy are also candidates for the Democratic nomination. Ex-Judge Lucien N. Manley is the leading Republican aspirant.

In the Second District, including Newtown and Flushing, Judge William Monteverde is seeking a renomination. The other candidates are Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply William Rasquin and John J. Trapp, Democrats, and Clinton B. Smith and Clarence Edward, Republicans.

Judge James McLaughlin of the Third District, embracing Jamaica and Hempstead, will again be a candidate. Jan Humphries of Jamaica is expected to oppose him before the Democratic Convention. W. W. Gillen probably will be the Republican candidate.

In Foreign Trouserings

We are showing a large line of English Worsteds reduced from $8.50 to $6.50, and the entire line sold from $7.00 to $8.50 at $5.00.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATS ACTIVE.

They Hope to Make a Clean Sweep in the County This Fall.

While most of the Brooklyn Democratic leaders are out of town, those to be found about the Willoughby Street headquarters are already discussing the ticket to be placed before the voters of Kings County this Fall. There are to be elected in Brooklyn a Sheriff, a County Clerk, and a County Register, besides twenty-one Assemblymen and the same number of Aldermen. Bridge Commissioner Shea is being suggested for the Shrievalty. Deputy Fire Commissioner Tully and John Morrisey Gray are also being mentioned as possible candidates for Sheriff, which is the best-paying office of the lot and the one most sought for.

No names have as yet been mentioned in connection with the other county offices, although the present incumbents will very likely make a stiff fight for renomination.

Because of the bitter factional fight in the Republican camp, which gives no promise of being settled before election, the Democratic leaders believe that the party's chances for a clean sweep in the county this Fall are unusually bright.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS MEET.

Gold Men Win Fight in State Committee—Strong Silver Sentiment.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 7.—There was a big gathering of Democrats here today, the occasion being the meeting of the State Committee. The members of the committee formed but a small portion of the gathering, as almost every county in the State was represented.

The Bryan men were on hand to see that nothing was done to injure the chances of their leader in the State and to further his interests as much as possible. Clarence Atkinson was the chief figure among the Bryan men. Col. Tate was on hand, and worked quietly in stirring up a sentiment against Bryan and in favor of Arthur P. Gorman.

According to Chairman Gourley there was nothing of importance done at the meeting of the State Committee. He said it transacted routine business and that there was no discussion of party policy or platforms nor the suggestion of any candidate whom New Jersey should favor for the Presidential nomination.

The fight of the day in the committee was between the gold and silver men over the appointment of a successor to the late Dr. Condron of Burlington County. The members of the committee, who are decidedly gold in their leanings, selected Eckard P. Budd to fill out Dr. Condron's term. It was a settled thing before the committee met that Mr. Budd would be named, but despite this a delegation from Burlington County, all silver men, was on hand to suggest W. F. Morgan as the choice of Burlington County to fill the place. Mr. Morgan's friends, however, did not even get a hearing, on the ground that Mr. Budd had already taken his seat.

The question of reconstructing the party was discussed, and it was resolved upon. The silver men, led by Senator Daly, wanted this left to the voters, in which event they expect to oust the gold men now in control and put silver men in their places. The make-up of the committee which will have charge of the reconstruction was left to Chairman Gourley. Neither side seemed any too well satisfied with the day's work. The silver men were displeased because they claimed they had not been fairly treated by the committee, and the gold men appeared worried over the strong silver sentiment displayed.

The Burlington County men say they will not recognize Budd, whom they deposed from the leadership at the last State Convention, and they say they will not stand to have him shoved back upon them by the committee.

NEW JERSEY FOR BRYAN.

Most of the Democrats Favor Him, Says Congressman Daly.

According to Congressman Daly of Hoboken, who was in the city yesterday, the large majority of New Jersey Democrats want William Jennings Bryan renominated for President next year.

"New Jersey is for Bryan," said Congressman Daly, "and any attempt to inaugurate a German boom there will cause the liveliest kind of a row. There is little hope of Democratic success in New Jersey so long as 'Billy' Thompson, Allan McDermott, and James Smith are at the head of party affairs."

DETECTIVE'S PECULIAR DEATH.

Found at the Foot of a Flight of Stairs with a Fractured Skull.

The police of the Mercer Street Station are investigating the death in St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday of John Sullivan, thirty-five years old, a private detective. Sullivan lived until July 28 at 231 Seventeenth Street, when he moved with his wife and six-year-old son to the boarding house of Thomas Weston, 33 East Eighth Street.

On Aug. 3 he moved away from this house. The next day he returned to the place to get some property he had forgotten, and soon after going there he was found at the foot of a flight of stairs in the house unconscious. The people of the house said he had fallen down stairs.

Sullivan was taken to the hospital, where his skull was found to have been fractured. He died without making a statement.

Detroit

Wanamakers

Cabinets

PARLOR CABINETS, curio and bric-a-brac cabinets for parlor and everywhere;—unless you are familiar with the furniture business you wouldn't believe how many of these we sold in a year, except it was our own statement.

The designer's fancy has rather more play in these pieces than in other styles of furniture, and he avails himself of that. So much originality and beauty as we show you in these, you can find nowhere else.

100 styles altogether, of which we select these as samples:—

$17.50, regularly $25.50—Mahogany finished; round curio cabinet.
$20, regularly $28—Mahogany finished; curio cabinet.
$22.50, regularly $48—Vernis Martin curio table.
$25, regularly $35—Mahogany finished parlor cabinets with oval bevel plate mirror tops.
$30, regularly $45—Solid mahogany curio cabinets.
$30, regularly $58—Solid mahogany curio cabinets with marqueterie inlays.
$38, regularly $56—Vernis Martin parlor cabinet with mirror back.
$38, regularly $56—Mahogany finished parlor cabinets with best quality mirror back.
$40, regularly $58—Vernis Martin parlor cabinet with bevel plate mirror back.
$40, regularly $58—Vernis Martin parlor cabinet, with hand-painted decorations.
$50, regularly $73.50—Gold parlor corner cabinet.
$56, regularly $74—Solid mahogany parlor cabinet, with hand-painted decorations.
$60, regularly $92.50—Solid mahogany cabinets, hand-painted decorations.
$75, regularly $140—Solid mahogany curio cabinets, best quality brass mounts.

Foulard Silks, 95c. These are Lyons printed silks, and the patterns are new, elegant and exclusive. The silks are one full yard wide,—wider than is common,—so that it will take but ten yards to make a dress.

There are twelve designs in this lot, and they include wholly new ideas in black-and-white and in the new blue-and-white. A conservative retail valuation, as based on our regular experience with these qualities, would be $1.25 a yard. Choose among these at

Ninety-five Cents a Yard

Rotunda.

Golf Capes Too warm to talk of shoulder coverings? Not a bit. There are cool evenings in August, especially in the mountains and at the shore resorts, where wraps are needed. Why not attractive capes such as these new styles—not new in making, but prettier patterns than you've ever seen. Prices $5.50, $7.50 and $10 for the capes of domestic rugs. Imported at $15 and $20, that were $22 and $25.

Second floor, Broadway.

Boys' Clothing Reduced Clothes *do* count; —the boy cannot learn that too early. Not necessarily expensive clothes, but those that show neatness, correct style, appropriateness and good taste. These do, plus durability and reduced prices:

$7 a Suit—Fancy cheviot, all this year's suits; some with double breasted vests. Sizes, 14 to 19 years; were $10 and $12.

$10 a Suit—Fancy cheviots and neat worsted. Sizes, 14 to 19 years. Early season prices $12 to $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Good Towels Cheap These are our regular 25c. towels—our regular prices are always low, as is generally well understood. Now we make them 19c. each. They are in two lots:—

Damask towels with hemstitched ends; extra heavy; 21½x42 in.
Extra fine damask towels; 20x42 in.

Fourth avenue.

Women's Stockings You know the sort of hosiery carried here. And you know how moderately it is uniformly sold. Well, these are far better than moderate:—

25c.—Fast black and assorted shades of tan; Richelieu ribbed lisle thread; sizes 8 to 9½. They were 50c.

3 pairs for 50c.—Fast black cotton; double soles and high spliced heels. Easily worth 25c. a pair.

Broadway.

Lillian Corsets The most impartial of corsets. Comfort and shapeliness given equal attention; firmness not sacrificed, though grace and pliancy are striven after. Trim, neat, free, easeful all at once. Imported by Wanamaker alone. A list of Lillians:—

$1.50—Of coutil; medium waist.
$2—Of special Lillian batiste; extra long waist; $3 kind.
$2.50—Of coutil; long waist; short gored hips. Same in black sateen, $2.75.
$3.75—Bias cut; long waist; short gored hips; with or without side steels.
$3.75—The Lillian Abdominal Corset; finest model webbing for stout figures; white and gray.
$5.50—Bias cut; very fine coutil; trimmed top and bottom with lace; all whalebone. Same in silk batiste with fancy figures, $6.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

About Preserving Fruits And Vegetables The Mudge Canner and Sterilizer offers the simplest, cheapest, cleanest, in short, the best method for preserving. A demonstration of its superiority every morning and afternoon in the basement:

One-Cylinder Canner, $3, $3.50 and $5.
Two-Cylinder Canner, $5 and $8.
Three-Cylinder Canner, $5.
Four-Cylinder Canner, $6, $7 and $12.

One adjustable jar holder and Book of Receipts with each canner.

Basement.

AUG 10 1899

WANAMAKER'S

Mattresses, Pillows and Springs When we say best bed fittings, you may depend on it. We know about these—made them ourselves. When we say lowest, there's no question either, for fair market prices have been greatly reduced. Thus:

MATTRESSES.
$9.50—40 lbs.; good black hair; full size, were $12.
$11—40 lbs.; best black hair; were $14.
$14—40 lbs.; best black mixed hair; were $18.
PILLOWS
$1.25—Selected feathers; 20x30 in., 2½ lbs; were $1.50.
$1.75—Selected feathers; 20x30 in., 2½ lbs.; were $2.15.
BOLSTERS
$2.50—Selected feathers; 20x56 in.; were $3.
$3.50—Extra selected feathers; 5 lbs.; were $4.25.
SPRINGS
$4.25—Woven wire; were $5.
$8.50—Rabbit-edge or single border box springs; full size; were $10.

Reduced Curtains and Couch Covers As you like them, —last week's sale of their predecessors proved that. Handsome damask and tapestry in designs quaint and conventional. For couch covers or curtains. Sold singly:—

$3.50, were $7. $4, were $6.
$2.50, were $4.50. $4.25, and $3.25.
$1.75, were $3.25. $3.38.
$2, were $3.65. $1.50, were $2.88.
$1.25, were $2.50. $1, were $2.25.

And in pairs:

$3.75, were $7.50. $4.25, were $8.75.
$4.50, were $9. $6.50, were $13.
$8.50, were $19.
$7.50, were $17.75, and $19.
$10, were $18, $20, and $22.
$12.50, were $25, $26, $28, and $29.50.
$17, were $34.75.

Third floor.

Table Service Which is preferable, beauty or good service? Both or neither in tableware. Both here available. Table service in sterling silver or heavy plate, strong, durable, handsome in design and finish; for use and ornament:—

STERLING SILVER
Cream Ladles, $1.15 and $2 each.
Gravy Ladles, $3.50 each. Bon Bon Spoons, $1 ea.
Ice Cream Knives, gilt blades, $3.50 each.
Tea Spoons, set of six, $2.
Call Bells, silver handles, 50c. and 75c. each.
Pocket Fruit Knives, $1.75 and $2.50 each.
HEAVY PLATE
Tomato Servers, $1.15 and $1.50 each.
Pea Servers, $1.15 and $1.50 each.
Cream Ladles, plain bowls, 50c. each; gilt bowls, 75c. each.
Gravy Ladles, 75c. each; Sugar Spoons, 25c. each.
Pickle Forks, 20c. each; Coffee Spoons, 5c. each.
Ice Cream Spoons, plain bowls, $4 doz.; gilt, $5 doz.
Salt and Pepper Shakers, 15c. each.

Basement.

The Sunlight Disarmed For sunburn. Soothing, refreshing creams and lotions; fragrant or odorless, fresh, efficacious:—

Queen Mary Cold Cream, 15c. and 25c.
Queen Mary Glycerine and Honey Jelly, 15c. each, 2 for 25c.
Czarina Cream, 75c. Czarina Skin Tonic, 50c.
Cold Cream of cucumbers and orange flowers, 45c.
Toilet Cerate, 45c. Benzoin Lotion, 39c.
Cream of Cucumbers, 50c.

Tenth street.

Picture Frames Twenty-five cents for these handsome frames. They have been 50c. to $1. Green wood and gilt, with mats. Cabinet photograph size.

Main floor.

Large Lot of Books, Small Prices We advertised some of these books before, but the supply was large and has been largely augmented. Twice-told tales may still be interesting when they relate of other tales like these:

AT 15 CENTS—All cloth-bound. Published at 75c. to $1.50. Just a few of the titles follow:—
Blessed Damozel. Dante G. Rossetti.
Handbook of Arctic Discoveries. A. W. Greely.
The Disciple. Paul Bourget.
U. S. Grant's Conversations and Unpublished Letters.
Love of the Princess Alice. F. K. Scribner.
Chata and Chinita. Louise Palmer Heaven.
Under the Sun. Phil Robinson.
Sylvie—Recollections of Valois.
Burgo's Romance. T. W. Speight.
Two Admirals. James Fenimore Cooper.
Tanner Boy—Life of General Grant.
Tales from Anosto, Retold.
Hood's Own
Stories from the History of England.
Stories from the History of France.
Stories from the History of Italy.
Stories from the History of Rome.
Stories from the History of Spain.
Stories from the History of Sweden.
Fret Sawing and Wood Carving for Amateurs. A. Sawyer.
THESE ALSO AT 15c.
Over 50 titles. Handy volume books. Just about pocket size. Neatly bound in cloth. Mostly standard—all good literature.
SHAKESPEARE—12 vols. for $1.50. Cloth. Gilt tops. Large type. Good paper. Pocket size.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

MAN DROWNED IN NORTH RIVER.

After He Was Rescued, It Is Said, No Effort at Resuscitation Was Made.

An unidentified man, apparently forty years old, 5 feet 6 inches in height, weighing 180 pounds and having a sandy mustache, was drowned from Pier 52, North River, yesterday morning. While standing on the pier he fell into the water. There was a number of people on the pier when he fell, and a lifeline was thrown to him, but he was unable to catch it, and was about to sink for the last time when Thomas J. Blaney of 40 Bedford Street, jumped overboard and grasped him. Blaney had a hard time holding the man's head above water.

Several ineffectual attempts were made by those on the pier, assisted by Policeman Kelly of the steamboat squad, to rescue the two men. A ladder was finally procured and they were hauled on the pier. Blaney was exhausted, and the man he had rescued was unconscious and lay on the pier in that condition for some time pending the arrival of an ambulance from the New York Hospital. He died at the hospital an hour later.

Blaney, who is employed on an evening paper, declares that no effort was made to resuscitate the man after he was taken from the water.

Remains of Little Italy Ablaze.

An old stable and a huge pile of rubbish, the remains of Little Italy, were clandestinely set on fire last night between 9 and 10 o'clock and destroyed. For a few minutes the blaze lighted the whole of the district between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets, east of First Avenue. Two alarms were turned in, and the firemen soon extinguished the flames and scattered the rubbish. Half a dozen policemen were placed on guard to prevent the Italian boys in that neighborhood from starting the fire a second time. It is supposed they started it simply to see the blaze.

Jumped from a Boat Off the Battery.

When Annex Ferryboat No. 5 left Brooklyn at 9 o'clock last night for Jersey City a man about fifty years old stood at the stern. As the boat rounded the Battery he jumped overboard. The boat was stopped, but he was not seen again. He was about five feet seven inches in height, and wore a dark suit and black slouch hat.

MOROS ATTACK MARINES

Resist Landing Party at Balabac in the Philippines.

AMERICANS LOSE NO MEN

Enemy Lost Two Dead and Seven Prisoners—Force Has Been Landed and Assistance Is on the Way.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The following dispatch was received to-day from Admiral Watson, in command of the Asiatic Station:

Secretary Navy:

Nazro, the Commander of the Manila, on July 11 re-established lighthouse at Cape Melville, Balabac, Philippine Islands; hoisted flag with appropriate honors. July 13, on his return, thirteen Moros, under arms, were found to be in possession of the lighthouse. Landing party, commanded by Ensign E. L. Bissett, encountered resistance. No casualty in our party. Loss in killed, one officer and one man of the enemy. Diego Manalo, Chief of the Balabac Moros, was killed, seven taken prisoner; two escaped. Chief of party was unpopular with the people of Balabac, Phillippine Islands, owing to fear of him. Light has been restored. Manila has landed force. Charleston is on her way to Balabac; will render all assistance possible.

WATSON.

The Island of Balabac, the scene of the brush with the Moros detailed in Watson's dispatch, is situated southeast of the Island of Palawan, which is the most westerly of the Philippine Islands and directly west of the Island of Panay. The light there, which was re-established by Lieut. Commander Nazro, shows for twenty-five miles, and is regarded as of considerable importance to navigation, being in direct line between Singapore and the Straits Settlements and the islands of the North.

The island is twenty-two miles long, and, according to information in the possession of the department, has a population of but 1,100. These are described in Admiral Watson's dispatch as Moros, the name applied to the fierce natives of the Sulu group. They are Mohammedans, and are regarded as the most warlike people in the Philippines. The capital, Balabac, has a population of 200. The Spanish Government established a military post there in 1857. It consists of a barracks, a hospital, and an armed fort.

The Manila, the vessel described in the dispatch, is a captured transport. Its mission in that vicinity is unknown at the Navy Department. It is evident from the dispatch that the Manila has left a landing force there to guard the light, and that the Charleston, which is on its way there, will see that the landing party receives such reinforcements as may be deemed necessary.

SOLDIERS FOR PHILIPPINES.

Department Says 46,000 Men Will Be There or En Route by Oct. 22—Target Practice for Recruits.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—A statement prepared at the War Department shows that by Oct. 22 there will be at Manila or on the way to the Philippines 46,000 men. They will reach the islands before the beginning of the dry season. The troops to be sent from this country are ten regiments of volunteers, amounting to 13,090 men; recruits for skeleton regiments organized in the Philippines, 1,900; recruits for regulars, 3,500; eight troops of the Third Cavalry, 965; marines, 400.

Beginning to-morrow and up to Oct. 22 there will sail from the Pacific Coast seventeen transports, with a carrying capacity of 690 officers and 17,570 men, which will include nearly all the organizations above named.

Major Gen. Miles is anxious that the new regiments being raised for the Philippines shall be especially efficient with small arms, and an order was sent to the commander of each regiment to-day directing that target practice be the chief feature of the instruction given the soldiers.

PAUL GOMPERTZ'S BRAVERY.

Eulogy of a Private Who Was Killed April 25 Near Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Major George F. Shiels, Surgeon of the Third Brigade, at Manila, has made a report to Surgeon General Sternberg, under date of June 1, of his duties during April and May. In it he especially commends Private Paul Gompertz of the Hospital Corps, who was killed in action April 25. Major Shiels says:

"On April 25, during the advance at the River Bagbag, my orderly, Private Paul Gompertz, was fatally wounded while on the armored car, a Remington bullet passing through his neck, completely severing the carotid artery and jugular vein on both sides. I beg here to call the attention of the Surgeon General to the services of this man. He was constantly with me from Feb. 5 until the day of his death. We were together on the firing line during the battle and after battle, and he performed his duty so bravely, so faithfully, and so unselfishly that he gained the respect and admiration of the commanding General and his staff, as well as all with whom he came in contact.

"I could quote instance after instance of his bravery, but I feel that the collective statements which I have made will be evidence enough of the fact that he was a man of unusual merit."

Cavalry Starts for the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Troops A, D, and M, Third Cavalry, left Fort Myer, Va., to-day for Seattle, en route to Manila. Troops D and A left on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Troop M going over the Baltimore and Ohio to Chicago, where it will be joined by the other commands. Five other troops of the Third from Fort Ethan Allen will join the command at Seattle. The mounts for the cavalrymen accompany them in especially arranged stock cars.

Over 10,000 Men for New Regiments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The number of enlistments on Saturday was 515, making a total of 10,332 for the new regiments. Gen. Corbin thinks the enlistments will be closed up by the end of this week.

The Philippine Death List.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Gen. Otis, under date of Aug. 6, has cabled the following additional deaths in his command:

Sixth Infantry—Michael Walsh, July 14, from wounds in action.
Ninth Infantry—John L. Garvey, July 30.
Twelfth Infantry—William O. Rasmussor, Corporal, July 29.
Thirteenth Infantry—Levi W. Mellinger, Corporal, July 29.
Fourteenth Infantry—Marvin R. McHenry, Aug. 2, suicide.
Sixteenth Infantry—Albert Boos, Aug. 3.
Eighteenth Infantry—Arthur Morse, July 30, meningitis, and Christian R. Spressor, Corporal, July 12, dysentery.
Twenty-first Infantry—Edward L. Bedell, Aug. 4; Thomas Conway, July 31, pneumonia; James McCarron, Corporal, July 31, pulmonary tuberculosis; James McHugh, Aug. 1; John Mullaney, Corporal, July 14, drowned; William H. Murray, July 14, and Herbert Tracy, July 31.
Twenty-second Infantry—Thomas Burchill, Aug. 2.
Fourth Cavalry—Thomas Totten, July 26.
First California—Ralph C. Coates, April 5, cause unknown, and James M. Dabney, July 15, malarial fever.
Fifty-first Iowa—Clarence Mason, band, Aug. 3, appendicitis.
Utah Artillery—Richard H. Ralph, July 14, on Hancock, at Nagasaki, typhoid fever.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The collier Brutus has sailed from Honolulu for the Island of Guam, with a cargo of coal for the station.
The refrigerating ship Glacier, has arrived at Hongkong.

Bailey Medal for Apprentice Barry.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 7.—The papers with the recommendations of the examining board which recently examined the six apprentices for the Bailey Medal at the training station have been returned to the board by the Navy Department. Second-class Apprentice Alexander J. Barry of the flagship New York is awarded the medal. Apprentice Barry enlisted here, and the medal will be forwarded from the Navy Department to the flagship.

TRADE SITUATION IN CUBA.

Americans Must Bestir Themselves to Do Business There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Charles F. W. Neely, Director of Finance for the Post Offices of Cuba, had a long conference with Acting Postmaster General Heath to-day. He said to a reporter that the Cubans were much pleased with the new Post Office system, which was improving daily. He thought it was a mistake to have military men govern the Cuban people. He had a high admiration for Gen. Brooke and Gen. Ludlow, but thought that, as military men, they were not well fitted to handle municipal affairs. Nevertheless, the City of Havana showed a great improvement in sanitary conditions, and, as a result, there were only two deaths from yellow fever in July, as against 300 for the same month in 1898.

As to annexation, he added, the Spaniards are in favor of it, although the richer Cubans did not seem to be. He cordially commended Gen. Ludlow's suppression of the newspaper El Reconcentrado, saying that it was a disgrace to journalism. Blanco did not allow the paper to be published, and it was suppressed until the Americans assumed control of the island. The British, he said, were stealing a march on Americans in the island, and unless the capitalists of this country moved quickly they would find that some splendid money-making opportunities were gone forever. The English had bought up the railroads and were going to extend existing lines through the provinces which are still without railroads. Unless a stronger effort was made to control the Cuban trade, the British will get it.

Another thing that will handicap Americans, in Mr. Neely's opinion, is that in previous dealings with Americans the Cubans were not fairly dealt with. Cuban merchants did not receive anything resembling the samples which were shown them when they gave orders, and hereafter houses in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston will find it hard to deal with them. Furthermore, American firms refuse to give the Cuban merchants long credit, although foreigners are willing to do so.

TO INCREASE CANADIAN ARMY.

A Report from Victoria, B. C., that Regulars and Militia There Are to be Strengthened at Once.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—A dispatch from Victoria, B. C., says: "The imperial Government and the Dominion authorities have decided to increase both the regular military and the militia forces on this station, the Pacific Coast depot of the British Army and Navy. Coming at a time when the relations between Canada and the United States are acknowledged by Premier Laurier to be rather strained over the Alaskan boundary question, it looks as if Britain and Canada were determined to assert their claim to those portions of Alaska demanded by Canada by force of arms if necessary. Be this as it may, the garrison is to be at once greatly increased.

"The barracks on Macaulay Point, where the big forts are situated which, with their long-reaching disappearing guns, command the entrance to the Straits of San Juan de Fuca, will soon be the home of more than treble the number of engineers, marine artillery, sappers, and other United Service men than are now quartered there. Some of the additional garrison have already left England and others will come out in big squads within the next few months via Halifax and the Canadian Pacific Railway. The first squad of troops to come will number 320 officers and men, and the present accomodation being too small to house them, much larger barracks will be at once erected.

"The cost of the new military post, half of which is to be borne by the Dominion Government and half by the British authorities, will be £25,000, or about $125,000. It is also said the naval forces will be increased by the addition of a depot ship, the Temeraire, which will be sent out from Chatham in September. The warship with the new Admiral is due from England two weeks hence."

THE COMING GENERAL ELECTION.

County Clerk Sohmer Files Notice Stating Officers to be Voted For.

County Clerk Sohmer has sent to the Police Board a notice of the offices to be filled at the coming general election on Tuesday, Nov. 7. The notice states that the following officers are to be voted for:

Two Justices of the Supreme Court, First Judicial District, in place of George C. Barrett and Henry W. Bookstaver, whose terms of office expire on Dec. 31. A Judge of the Court of General Sessions in place of James A. Blanchard, appointed by the Governor in place of James Fitzgerald, resigned. A Surrogate in the place of James M. Varnum, appointed by the Governor in the place of John H. V. Arnold, resigned. Two Justices of the City Court in place of James M. Fitzimons and Lewis J. Conlan. Ten Justices of municipal courts. A Sheriff in the place of Thomas J. Dunn. Thirty-five members of the Assembly. Thirty-five members of the Board of Aldermen. One member of the Board of Aldermen for the annexed district. Four amendments to the Constitution will be voted on.

PETITION OF MANY PATROLMEN.

Acting as Detectives They Ask Pay and Rank as Detective Sergeants.

The Police Commissioners have received from sixty-four members of the Detective Bureau in Manhattan and twenty members in Brooklyn, all of whom are patrolmen detailed as detectives, a petition asking that they be rated as Detective Sergeants and receive each the pay of a Detective Sergeant instead of a patrolman. The pay of a Detective Sergeant is $2,000 and that of a patrolman $1,400. The petition also demands arrears of salaries from Jan. 1, 1898, the date when the charter went into effect.

These detectives have united and have consulted Col. E. C. James, who advises them that under the charter they are entitled to the rank and pay of Detective Sergeants, as well as back pay from the date mentioned. A copy of the opinion of Col. James accompanies the petition.

In the case of the men in Manhattan, the arrears run from $900 to $1,200, and in Brooklyn vary between $135 and $140. The matter was referred to the Committee on Rules and Regulations, of which President York is Chairman.

Corporation Counsel Whalen is on his vacation, and none of his assistants was able to give an opinion on the subject. Col. James was not at his office when a reporter called there.

Woman Grieved Over Lost Dog.

Lawrence Travers, thirty years old, living at 213 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, was arrested last night by Detective Meckert of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station charged with stealing a pet dog owned by Miss Mattie Neal of 70 West Fiftieth Street. Miss Neal, accompanied by a friend, went out driving yesterday, taking with her two pet dogs, one of the animals a valuable French Maltese, known as Monte. In some way the animal escaped from the carriage, and when the police, who were notified, started to search for it they found it in Travers's possession at Port's Livery Stable, on One Hundred and Twentieth Street, near St. Nicholas Avenue. It is alleged Travers was trying to sell the animal to some woman at the time. Miss Neal says that no amount of money would induce her to part with the dog. She was in sore distress until the animal was returned to her.

John Henry McCracken a Ph. D.

John Henry McCracken, Jr., son of Chancellor McCracken of New York University, who recently became the youngest college President in the world by his election at the age of twenty-three to the Presidency of Westminster College, at Fulton, Mo., is expected to arrive from Germany to-morrow on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. He has been studying at the University of Halle, which recently awarded him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, magna cum laude, for his examination and a thesis on "The Philosophy of Jonathan Edwards." He will begin his work at Westminster College on Sept. 1, and on the way thither will be honored by a reception to be given by the alumni of the college residing in St. Louis.

Bettina Gerard Again Arrested.

Bettina Gerard, who has been sent to Bellevue Hospital several times suffering from alcoholism, was again arrested by the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station last evening at Thirty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue, and taken to the station house. The woman is suffering from alcoholism.

THE BRIDGEPORT DISASTER

Trolley Car Carried Twenty-nine to Death in Peck's Pond.

MOTORMAN APPEARS IN COURT

Charged with Manslaughter and Liberated on Bail—Coroner's Jury Finds Car Brakes Were Set.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 7.—It is now definitely known that the casualties following the plunge of the trolley car into the mud of Peck's millpond at Oronoque yesterday number twenty-nine dead and about a dozen people seriously injured. This corresponds with the list sent out last night, no additional casualties having been discovered.

The patients at the hospital were all reported in a very favorable condition, and no more fatalities are apprehended.

Steps have already been taken by the friends of the dead and injured to bring suit against the road for the largest possible amounts.

"The cause of the accident" is the chief topic of conversation to-day, and all kinds of theories have been advanced and discussed.

Engineer W. W. Starr, who superintended the building of the bridge, stated to-day that the bridge was perfectly safe in every respect. In his opinion, after a thorough examination, the motorman became bewildered as the car commenced to travel fast down the incline, and, finding himself in a dangerous situation, lost his head and turned the current on instead of turning it off. Light stringers, about three inches high and within a foot of the rails, run along the trestle, and in his opinion these were sufficient to prevent a car from falling off, unless it had attained an unusually high rate of speed.

Allen W. Page, Secretary and Treasurer of the company, says that the motorman was either disobeying orders by running too fast, or, finding himself in a dangerous position, became confused, and instead of turning off the current, made the contrary motion and turned it on full.

The statement that the road was under the control of the Bridgeport Traction Company is denied by the officials of that company, who assert that it has never been purchased or acquired, even by lease. The Bridgeport Traction Company's interests, they claim, will not be affected in any manner by the accident. It is claimed that the Railroad Commissioners had not yet examined or accepted the road, although they had been notified that it was completed.

Coroner Doten and the jury which was empaneled this afternoon started for the scene of yesterday's catastrophe at about 3 o'clock. The big trestle across the pond, from which the car fell, first engaged the attention of the jurors. Every portion which could in any way have a bearing upon the accident, as well as the earthen approaches, at the south end of the structure, was carefully examined. Several experts on bridges and bridge building accompanied the jury to explain technical points which might have a bearing upon some incident connected with the occurrence.

From the examination made by the Coroner's jury, the bridge is apparently a good, strong, substantial structure. The stringers on the outside of each rail are of red oak six by ten inches, bolted to the ties and intended to prevent a car from leaving the rails. The rails, however, measure 5½ inches from base to top, thus being only one-half inch lower than the wooden stringer or guard rail.

Representatives of the jury measured the distance which the car ran after leaving the irons, as indicated by marks and scars on the ties, and found it to be eighty-five feet. At that point the car toppled over into the mud flats below.

At the south end of the bridge is an earthwork approach 250 feet in length, with a 3 per cent. gradient. The bridge experts, who to-day accompanied the jury, said that a car running rapidly over this earth approach would acquire a "springy, swaying motion," because of the elestic properties of the earth. If a car traveled down the approach at a high rate of speed, they said, it would, at the time the trestle was reached, be swaying considerably. So long as it remained on the earthen foundation, there would be little danger of leaving the irons, but when the bridge was reached the elasticity of the foundation would immediately be removed, the bridge being rigid, and the tendency would be for the car to spring up from the rails.

Two experts, representatives of the Berlin Iron Bridge Company, who were present, pronounced the bridge to be all right in every way and just as safe as it was possible to make it. One of them said he would willingly ride over it on a train of Pullman cars traveling at a good rate of speed. The element of safety in a bridge of this kind, he said, was the light weight of the cars and the short wheel base.

The car, which had sunk in the mud of the flat beneath the bridge, was removed and carefully examined. The wheels were examined and the gauges found to be in perfect condition, not broken in any way. The brake and brake rod were also uninjured. The brakes were set. The condition of the lever by which the power to run the car is regulated showed that at the time the car left the bridge the power was turned completely off. Everything about the car, all the parts, all the surroundings, were carefully examined by the jury, and when they thought nothing remains to be done there, adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock tomorrow forenoon.

George Hamilton, the motorman of the ill-fated car, was arraigned before Justice Charles H. Peck in the Stratford Court this evening. The charge brought against Hamilton was that of manslaughter. He pleaded not guilty, and without having heard evidence of any kind Justice Peck continued the case for one week, fixing the prisoner's bail at $2,000. Hamilton was released soon afterward, and went to his boarding place in Bridgeport. His surety was William B. Tuttle, a Stratford druggist. Hamilton would make no statement after the hearing.

TWENTY BAR HARBOR VICTIMS.

That Number Killed at the Ferry—Cause of the Accident.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 7.—A careful examination by divers in the vicinity of the Mount Desert ferry slip, the scene of the terrible accident yesterday, and investigations on shore by the officials of the Maine Central Railway and others up to 10 o'clock this forenoon seem to indicate that the twenty victims reported in last night's dispatches are all who perished as a result of the catastrophe.

It seemed probable this morning, however, that a Mr. Southard of Bangor, who was seriously injured, was not likely to recover, but aside from two other persons who are suffering from pneumonia, those who were hurt yesterday were reported to-day as being in a favorable condition.

The complete list of dead shows no change from that sent out last night save that one woman has been identified.

During the day Chief Engineer Dunn of the Maine Central Railroad visited the slip to make measurements of timbers. From the hasty examination yesterday it appeared that the only support of the gangway were the timbers, but when the wreck was removed to-day it was seen that the first cause of the accident was the pulling out of three one-inch iron rods which ran the length of the gangway and were set in the heavy headpiece with bolts.

Apparently the nuts had pulled completely through the ten-inch stringpiece, throwing all the strain on the wooden girders, which could not support the great weight.

14 INJURED IN TROLLEY CRASH.

Rear-End Collision on Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, Due to Carelessness of a Motorman.

The Brooklyn trolley, which has been contributing quite all of the excitement of life in that borough of late, continued on the rampage yesterday. While the day's quota of accidents was not quite up to the average maintained during the past few weeks, enough citizens were tossed about, bruised, and lacerated to relieve the day from dullness, from the standpoint of the motormen.

The most serious accident of yesterday occurred in Flatbush, where fourteen people were injured in a collision between two trolley cars. Car No. 1,615 of the Flatbush Avenue line crashed into the rear end of Car No. 4,043 of the Nostrand Avenue line at Flatbush Avenue and Avenue K. The accident, it is claimed, was due to the carelessness of a motorman, who allowed a green man to run his car while he was removing a pebble which had got into his shoe.

Both cars were bound for Bergen Beach and were crowded with passengers. The Flatbush Avenue car, which was traveling close behind the Nostrand Avenue car, ran into the rear end of the latter, both cars being partially wrecked. The passengers were tossed violently about by the force of the collision, many of them falling to the street. The following persons were injured:

Mattie Downing, twenty-four years old, Bergen Beach, spine badly injured; William Buchanan, twenty-six years old, 287 Amsterdam Avenue, Manhattan, hip hurt; and John Mullady, thirty-five years old, 89 Troy Avenue, contusions of the face and body, all sent to the Kings County Hospital; Catherine Blume, sixty-three years old, 371 Wythe Avenue, back and side injured; Joseph Williams thirty-three years old, 80 Ten Eyck Street, right hip and leg injured; Annie Rafferty, thirty years old, 68 Cambridge Place, back injured; Kate Byrne, twenty-eight years old, 68 Cambridge Place, back and left side injured; John Durning, twenty-five years old, 251 Nostrand Avenue, motorman of the Nostrand Avenue car, back injured; Charles Shelor, twenty-three years old, of 1,587 Bedford Avenue, conductor of the Nostrand Avenue car, right leg injured; Felix McGoldrick, forty-five years old, 278 Robinson Street, conductor of the Flatbush Avenue car, head and face injured; Annie Jocelyn, twenty-five years old, 1,237 Broadway, neck injured; Nellie Jocelyn, twenty years old, same address, contusions of head; Joseph Fitzgerald, eleven years old, of Avenue C, Flatbush, cut about the face, and one man, who was slightly injured about the head, and declined to give his name. All went home.

Albert Hogel of 995 Flatbush Avenue, the motorman of the Flatbush Avenue car, was arrested by Roundsman Davis of the Flatbush Station on a charge of criminal carelessness. Magistrate Steers, in the Flatbush Police Court, held him in bail for examination on Aug. 15. According to Roundsman Davis, Hogel allowed William Hannigan, an inexperienced employe of the road, to run the car while Hogel was removing some gravel which had got into his shoe. Hannigan lost control of the car, Davis said, and the collision resulted.

Earlier in the day Lieut. J. C. McLeer, son of Gen. James McLeer, and a member of Troop C, was injured while attempting to board a car in front of his home, at 473 Halsey Street. He was thrown heavily to the pavement, his arm being dislocated and his wrist sprained. He returned to his home, and was attended by a physician.

William Scott, the motorman of the car which ran down and cut off the legs of seven-year-old Grace McDonald, at Fifth Avenue and Second Street, on Sunday, was arraigned in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court yesterday. His examination was put down for to-morrow. The girl, who is in the Seney Hospital, is not expected to recover.

SAYS CAR STARTED TOO SOON.

Mrs. Berman, Alighting on Madison Avenue, Falls and Receives Serious Injuries.

Mrs. Fannie D. Berman of 1,433 Second Avenue had three ribs fractured and both of her knee caps broken yesterday afternoon in alighting from a Madison Avenue car at One Hundred and Ninth Street. She asserts that the car started while she had one foot on the running board and one on the ground. The conductor, Charles Troster, declares that she fell after she had both feet on the ground.

Mrs. Berman was in considerable pain last night, and could not be seen, but her aunt, Mrs. D. Samuelson, to whose flat, at 1,634 Madison Avenue, she was taken after she was injured, says that a suit for damages will be brought against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The police were investigating the case last night, but they had not made any arrests.

Mrs. Berman, who is forty-five years of age, and assists her husband in keeping a notion store at 1,433 Second Avenue, was going from her store to the flat of her aunt, Mrs. Samuelson, when the accident occurred. The car stopped at the corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street, and she stepped out. Whether or not she was entirely on the ground when the car started could not be learned last night. The names of the witnesses, as obtained by the conductor, were withheld by the railway officials. The police simply know that the woman was picked up near the car tracks just as the car was leaving the corner. She was at first unconscious, but soon recovered sufficiently to protest against being taken to the Harlem Hospital. She was, at her own request, taken to the home of her aunt, and attended by Dr. J. C. Lewinsky of 1,670 Madison Avenue.

RUNAWAY CAR STRUCK A WAGON

Weehawken Sprinkling-Cart Driver Fatally Hurt by the Collision.

John Sheehan, aged sixty years, drives a street-sprinkling cart in Weehawken. Yesterday morning, while he was driving down the Bull's Ferry Boulevard with a full load of water, a runaway trolley car of the North Hudson County Railway, going at breakneck speed down a sharp grade, struck the wagon with great force, the impact throwing Sheehan to the ground face downward. The wheels of the heavily laden wagon, at least four tons in weight, passed over his back, crushing his ribs and badly injuring him internally. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, at Hoboken, where it was said last night that he probably would die.

The brake of the car was out of order, and, although four men tugged at the handle, they did not succeed in stopping it until it had traversed fully a quarter of a mile. The motorman will be arrested.

DOESN'T KNOW WHAT HIT HIM.

Small Boy, However, Says Cable Car Struck Jacob Thorman.

Jacob Thorman, a boss truckman of this city, is now in Bellevue Hospital recovering from the effects of a spree of noble proportions and racking his somewhat befuddled brains in an effort to remember who or what hit him. He was discovered by Patrolman Reid of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station sitting on the sidewalk at Thirty-third Street and Third Avenue, at 12:45 P. M. yesterday, and his condition was not such as to make it possible for him to explain it.

A small boy told the policeman that a cable car had struck the man, but Thorman had nothing to say on the matter. Reid and another policeman marched him over to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, and there he was arraigned for intoxication. But he was not able then to give his "pedigree," although he could stand on his feet.

An ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital, and Dr. Owens, who came with it, examined the man and found a good-sized contusion over the heart. The man was taken to the hospital, and later recovered sufficiently to give his name and say that he lived at 333 East Seventy-ninth Street. It was also found that he had a wound in the front of the right leg below the knee, made as if by knocking against a sharp stone. Dr. Nutt, who has him in charge, said last night that it was not certain whether or not Thorman had been internally injured, but that his condition was not dangerous.

At the East Seventy-ninth Street address it was said that Mr. Thorman's wife and three children were staying at the Ocean Wave House at Rockaway Beach, and that they had not been at their Seventy-ninth Street address for some days. Thorman is the head of the firm of J. Thorman & Co., and is said to be very prosperous.

Trolley Car Strikes a Drug Store.

About 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning a trolley car on the Staten Island Electric Railroad jumped the track at Vanderbilt Avenue, Clifton, ran up on the sidewalk, and crashed into the drug store of Louis Grindle. The road at this point was covered with sand and stones which had been washed down in Saturday's storm. A small stone on the track derailed the car. The fender struck the screen door of the store,

YACHTS AT NEW LONDON

The Thames Is Crowded with New York Yacht Club Craft.

COLUMBIA TRIES HER SAILS

New Defender Makes a Four-Hour Run Toward Shelter Island—Fleet Sails for Gardiner's Bay To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 7.—The rendezvous of the New York Yacht Club has to-day made this staid, old town the scene of more life and gayety than fall to its lot even on a 'varsity regatta day. The streets have been filled with duck-trousered, blue-coated, yachting-capped men and with women in the attractive costume affected for yachting, duck prevailing in skirts, while variety found vent in the waists and hats, the long-feathered, road-brimmed hat being much in evidence, felt in various shades preponderating over straws.

Off the Pequot, the harbor, famous for its old-day whalers and fishermen, has been crowded with such a fleet of pleasure craft as may rarely be seen in any part of the world. Within a dozen miles of here are old farming folks of whom it is said that they have never seen a railroad, while lying between the Pequot and Fort Griswold is a scene which in a sense may be said to represent wealth figuring in the hundreds of millions and the climax of modern luxury.

The fleet began to assume good proportions yesterday when the Larchmont racers came in past the light, and at an early hour to-day, by actual count, there were 144 yachts anchored at the mouth of the Thames, and this number has since been augmented until a count is out of the question. There is simply a maze of craft filling the river for miles of its length. "Never," said one old yachtsman, who has followed the seruises of the New York Yacht Club for years and has seen what Europe has to show in this respect, "never have I seen such a big gathering of yachts as this, and it will be still larger at Newport on Wednesday. It represents more wealth, I guess, than any other gathering of pleasure craft ever seen on this coast."

The scene has drawn the townspeople down to the Pequot in large numbers, and throughout the day the trolley cars have been as busy as the Coney Island cars that leave Park Row on Saturday afternoons and holidays. Trains from New York and the East have added their quotas to the yachting contingent, many of the yachtsmen's guests joining them at this place.

Of the steam craft, Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair looms up the biggest, like a veritable ocean greyhound, while the several rigged auxiliaries, such as the Sagamore, Barracouta, and Enterprise lend a nautical dignity to the aspect of the fleet. Like giants of the wilderness among the forest of spars loom up the lofty sticks of the big sloops.

The Defender lies furthest up the river, next the Columbia, her tender, St. Michaels, lying abreast to the east off the New York Yacht Club station. Further down are the Vigilant, the Navahoe, and the Queen Mab. The Gloria, too, is in the fleet, and the Syce, Kestrel, and Acushla II. The old cup winner America divides attention with the latest defender. Mr. Butler has restored her original rig, and she has now no foretopmast. Other old timers are the Minerva, Merlin, Mayflower, Marguerite, and Fortuna.

The Columbia went out on a sail-trying spin at noon. After towing free of the fleet, her mainsail was unbent, and the old mainsail used in the race off Sandy Hook was bent. The club topsail, the same she carried when disabled at Newport, was sent aloft, and she stood over toward Shelter Island before a strong breeze from the north. She was made out soon after 3 o'clock beating back, and she came to an anchor at 4 o'clock. A lot of sail was then transferred from her to the tender.

The darting about of the launches and small boats gave a kaleidoscopic effect to the bewildering maze of craft, and as the little ones bore their gay freight to the Pequot landing, the names on the stern or in the stern sheets served as a register of the yachts to those ashore.

S. Nicholas Kane, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, came up from New York by train this morning, and at once went aboard the Corsair.

Parties were continually landing. Commodore Postley of the Larchmont Club brought his party from the Colonia, another boatload came from Boston, and J. P. Duncan's new steam yacht Kanawha. Others were from Mrs. Carnegie's Dungeness, Alexander Van Rensselaer's May, ex-Commodore Gerry's Electra, Lloyd Phoenix's Intrepid, Edward Kelly's Barracouta, Howard Goates's Gevalla, Vice Commodore E. S. Hatch's yawl Huron, F. H. Benedict's Vergana, the Satanella, under charter to A. Iselin, Jr.; John D. Crimmins's Admiral, Commodore C. A. Gould's Neahira, the Giralda, the sloop Sayonara, the schooner Wayward, the Ariel, the Fleetwing, which came safely off Wharton's Reef, where she grounded yesterday during a luffing match; Seymour J. Hyde's Albicore, Commodore Frederick T. Adams's Sachem, L. J. Callanan's sloop Eclipse, the Daphne, the Courier, the Ituna, the Nydia, W. Gould Brokaw's Amorita, the Southern Cross, the Jessie, and the Marietta. J. V. S. Oddie and F. W. J. Hurst were among H. B. More's guests on the Marietta.

There was a meeting of Captains aboard the flagship in the afternoon at which it was decided that instead of sailing at Vineyard Haven on Friday, the fleet should, if the Commodore saw fit, make the run to Newport, thus making it possible to arrange for races off Newport on Saturday.

Seventy-two steam launches brought the Captains to the Corsair. Commodore Morgan personally welcomed each Captain as he stepped aboard the Corsair. He said:

"Captains, I am very glad to welcome you on board the Corsair. The plans for to-morrow you already know. The fleet will run to Gardiner's Bay according to the directions in the circular, the start being made one hour after the signal from the flagship. After the race to Gardiner's Bay the flagship will go to Shelter Island to anchor, and those boats whose owners care to accompany her may do so. The flagship will leave Shelter Island early Wednesday morning, and again the start will be made one hour after the notice from the flagship.

"There has been some discussion over the proposed stay-over at Vineyard Haven. As there is a proposition for an additional race between Columbia and Defender if their Captains can be tuned up to it, I leave this to the Captains to decide."

The Commodore announced that he would signal the time of departure from here for Gardiner's Bay to-morrow morning, one hour and a half before the time, and that the signal would not be given earlier than 8 o'clock.

Rendezvous day wound up with a gorgeous illumination of the fleet, followed by a hop at the Pequot.

SHAMROCK SIGHTED AT SEA.

Cup Defender Was in Tow of the Erin —New York Yacht Club Agreed that This Might Be Done.

LIMERICK, Ireland, Aug. 7.—The steamer Whimbrel which arrived here to-day reports having spoken Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin, towing the cup challenger Shamrock, at 7:15 o'clock Friday evening, ten miles southwest of Tuscar.

There was a light wind blowing. The Erin signaled, "All well."

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 7.—The New York Yacht Club, learning through a newspaper source that the Shamrock was being towed, to-night issued the following statement:

"In relation to a statement that the Shamrock had been reported in tow of a steamer in light order, and as such action is regarded as in violation of the deed of gift and the conditions governing the match for the America's Cup, the officers of the New York Yacht Club desire to state that some time since a communication was received from a representative of Sir Thomas Lipton, announcing the intention of the latter to take a southerly course for the Shamrock and asking whether, in view of the probability of encountering calms on the proposed route it would be deemed a violation of the match if the Shamrock availed herself of the presence of a steam yacht to be towed during calm spells.

"In view of the fact of the entire good faith in which the request was made, and that the towing would subject the vessel to greater strain than the sailing, and therefore be not made a pretext of evading the conditions of the deed of gift, that the challenger should proceed on her own bottom to the port of contest, the officers of the club sent an answer to the effect that the New York Yacht Club would take no exception to the Shamrock being towed during calm intervals between breezes. Its action in consenting not to object to such a course should not be regarded, however, as a precedent, and is applicable only to this particular case."

Sir Thomas Lipton's Agent in Court.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Secretary Carmichael of Sir Thomas Lipton's company was committed for trial at the Southwark Police Court to-day, charged with being in possession of a large quantity of fruit declared by a Medical Inspector to be unfit for food.

The Carolina Wins at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 7.—The thirty-footers began the week's racing this afternoon over the Jamestown-Dyer's Island course, the Carolina winning. The wind was from the southeast, and the start was made at 3:36 o'clock. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	4 51 40	1 15 40
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	4 52 40	1 16 30
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	4 53 56	1 17 56
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	4 55 58	1 19 58
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	4 57 16	1 21 16
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	4 58 54	1 22 41
Wawa, R. Brooks	4 58 54	1 22 54
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	Did not finish.	

LONDON LIKES JEFFRIES.

Warmly Received in Sparring Bouts at the Aquarium.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Jeffries, the pugilist, was warmly greeted this evening at the Royal Aquarium, London, in an exhibition of sparring with George Chrisp and "Jem" Dunkhurst. His work was much appreciated by a large crowd keen on points.

DEDHAM WINS FROM MYOPIA.

Score Was 14¼ to 11 in Game for Narragansett Polo Cups.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 7.—The fifth polo contest for the Narragansett Cups brought a fair-sized attendance to the Point Judith Country Club this afternoon. Myopia first played against Dedham, which brought out the Bostonians in full force. The Dedhams won by a score of 14¼ to 11.

The playing of Bobby Shaw for Myopia was the feature of the game. He struck a hot pace early in the first period, and sent the ball to goal after a brilliant run across the field. The line-up:

MYOPIA FIRST.	DEDHAM FIRST.
1. C. G. Rice	4 1. Allan Forbes 5
2. R. G. Shaw	8 2. Elton Clark 4
3. R. L. Agassiz	8 3. W. H. Goodman 5
Back. Fay	5 Back. J. Crane, Jr. 2
Total	24 Total 16

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Goal.	Time.
1....G. S. Shaw, Myopia	3:15
Two safeties against Dedham.	
SECOND PERIOD.	
1....E. Clark, Dedham	18:00
2....R. G. Shaw, Myopia	5:20
3....Allan Forbes, Dedham	1:37
4....Allan Forbes, Dedham	0:20
5....R. L. Agassiz, Myopia	0:32
6....E. Clark, Dedham	0:34
	Limit.
THIRD PERIOD.	
1....C. G. Rice, Myopia	8:30
2....E. Clark, Dedham	1:50
3....R. G. Shaw, Myopia	2:31
4....C. G. Rice, Myopia	2:07
5....R. G. Shaw, Myopia	Limit
One-fourth safety against Dedham.	
FOURTH PERIOD.	
1....R. L. Agassiz, Myopia	1:00
2....E. Clark, Dedham	1:55
3....R. L. Agassiz, Myopia	2:40
4....R. G. Shaw, Myopia	5:50
5....R. G. Shaw, Myopia	Limit

Final score—Dedham, 14¼; Myopia, 11.

MAN'S BODY EATEN BY WOLVES.

Said to be the Son of a Wealthy New Yorker.

LAREDO, Texas, Aug. 7.—The badly mutilated body of the Rev. Viccinto J. Rubink, said to be the son of a wealthy New Yorker, has been found four miles south of New Laredo, Mexico. He was married to Miss Dunlap of a prominent Atlanta, Ga., family.

The body had been torn by wolves.

NEWARK DRUG STORE ROBBED.

Art Dealer's Son, Who Had Burglars' Paraphernalia, Arrested.

NEWARK, Aug. 7.—Burglars entered the Crescent drug store some time last night or early this morning and stole $150 worth of cigars. The cigars were recovered later by the police.

Archie Mossop, twenty years of age, son of C. W. Mossop, an art dealer, was arrested to-night, charged with the burglary. Some plunder, a black mask, and two chisels, besides a revolver, were found in the young man's room at 87 Bleecker Street, where he lived with his father. Mr. Mossop has a store which adjoins the store of the Crescent Drug Company.

WABASH GAS WORKS BLOWN UP.

Acetylene Plant Is Demolished and City Is in Darkness.

WABASH, Ind., Aug. 7.—The gas works of the Logansport and Wabash Valley Gas Company were destroyed by a terrific explosion, which shook the city at 5 o'clock to-day. Superintendent Courier and his assistant, Duncan Edwards, had just completed charging the tanks with calcium carbide and water, from which the acetylene gas is manufactured, and Courtier had stepped out by the door.

Edwards noticed an ominous bubbling in one of the tanks, and shut off the water. There was a column of flame eighty feet high, surrounding which was the iron roof of the works, and then the bricks and roof settled back to the ground in a mass. Not a brick was left in position.

The company installed the acetylene plant less than a year ago, it being the first ever put in for illuminating a city with the new light. Scores of plate-glass windows in the business part of town were broken by the shock. Edwards was scorched and bruised, but is not seriously hurt. To-night the city is without gas, and there will be none until new works are constructed. The loss is heavy.

ENGLISH CAPITAL IN CUBA.

More Than $10,000,000 Said to be Invested in Tobacco.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—"More than $10,000,000 of English capital has been invested in Cuban tobacco plantations. English firms control the Cuban market, and the American importers of Havana tobacco will have hereafter to look to the English for their goods."

James Grantham of London, a representative of English capitalists, who was in Chicago to-day on his way to the Pacific Coast, is authority for the foregoing statement. He has been in Cuba, and has just returned from there. Comparatively recent investments of English capital in Cuba and Puerto Rico are estimated by him at about $30,000,000. He added:

"It is only a matter of a few years till English capital will absolutely control the Cuban and Puerto Rican commercial centres. The Cubans would rather trade with the English than with any other people, because they speak Spanish, and the English houses grant from sixty to ninety days' time on transactions. They also show samples of goods. American houses as a rule demand at least part payment in advance."

Boston's "Dangerous" Alleys.

From The Boston Christian Register.

Those who have always known Boston can scarcely realize the quaintness and unusualness of the words "Dangerous" and "Dangerous Passing," which appear neatly lettered on the house walls at the entrances to numerous "private ways" and alleys in that city. The aggressive spirit of the early Puritans seems to be perpetuated in these warnings printed above the street corners. Apropos of this matter, a Swede tells an amusing story. He had lived in America long enough to appreciate and enjoy the mistakes his countrymen make in their efforts to master the English tongue.

The foreman of a gang of workmen in Boston wished each laborer to write his address upon a piece of paper. A certain Swede workman recently from Sweden asked the meaning of the word "address," and was told that it meant "the place where you live." Straightway he penciled with great care, "Jan Jahansen, Dangerous Passing."

The Arions in Seattle.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 7.—The Arion excursion of New York arrived here to-day and was met by the Mayor and representatives of local German societies. The party left to-night for Tacoma.

Ask $7,000,000 for Spanish Prisoners.

MADRID, Aug. 7.—It is stated that the insurgents in the Philippines demand $7,000,000 for the release of the Spanish prisoners held by them.

LABOR MEN IN POLITICS

Representatives of City Unions Meet and Form a New Party.

INDEPENDENT ACTION PLANNED

No Candidates of the Other Parties to be Indorsed—Name of the New Organization Not Decided.

The trade union conference called by the Central Federated Union to consider the advisability of independent political action was held last evening at Clarendon Hall, and before it adjourned a permanent organization had been formed as the nucleus of a new political party. The party was not named last night.

The convention was not called to order until 9:45 o'clock, as it took the Committee on Credentials a great deal of time to examine the papers of the delegates who presented themselves. The great majority of these delegates had come with regular credentials, bearing the letterheads of their respective unions and sealed with their seals. Nearly all those whose credentials were written on plain paper were rejected. Altogether, delegates from 105 unions of New York and Brooklyn were admitted, two men representing each organization. Many Knights of Labor local assemblies were represented. General Master Workman John N. Parsons appeared as a delegate from the Letter Carriers' Association.

There was an absence of enthusiasm like that which inspired the delegates to the labor convention of 1886, which nominated Henry George for Mayor, and it was only when two or three delegates had made impassioned speeches that there was an outburst of applause. One of those who called forth applause was Joseph Barondess, who was a delegate from the Brotherhood of Tailors.

Samuel Prince, President of the Central Federated Union, called the meeting to order. He had announced his intention of doing so at Sunday's meeting of that union, but in opening the convention he said that he had been elected by the union to do so. He declared that he would always act in the interest of labor and would work with all his might for this political movement. Then he said that Delegate John C. Henry of the woodcarvers' would be Temporary Chairman. Mr. Henry was accepted, and in taking the chair remarked that labor men had long been fooled by both the old political parties, and if the workingmen would act wisely and well they would achieve a great victory. Ernst Bohm was made Temporary Secretary.

Some lively discussion arose over a motion by Delegate Rubin of the Waiters' Union to admit the public to the galleries. Several delegates jumped up with objections, and it was finally decided to defer this until a permanent organization had been effected. There was also a discussion when the Manhattan Association of Railroad Employes was mentioned, and the Credentials Committee said that the delegates requested that their names be not made public. Richard A. Cooney, Master Workman of District Assembly 49, said there were several other organizations whose delegates' names should not be published.

Delegate Welsh of the Brooklyn Stage Workers said he was not afraid to have his name published, and he believed that every friend of labor would be ashamed of concealing his name. Several other delegates spoke to the same effect, and Chairman Henry said that there were too many names for the newspaper reporters to take down at that time of the night and the timid delegates could feel themselves secure. The meeting was of the same opinion, and decided that the names of all the delegates should be read.

Delegate Rosenthal of the tailors, in an excited speech, moved that a permanent labor political party be formed forthwith. Delegate Harris moved that permanent officers. Delegate Archibald of the paperhangers advised delay, and said that the convention at present represented only one-tenth of the labor organizations in the city. It might cause adverse criticism to organize hastily, and he added: "I am not sure that it is wise to form a new party at all."

"Of course you are not, you Tammany heeler," cried a delegate, while others applauded this remark.

Mr. Archibald held that he had a right to express his opinions, and then went on to speak about the best methods of organizing.

Joseph Barondess argued for immediate action. He said: "I was sent to jail by the grace of Tammany Hall, and the capitalists sent that heroic leader Eugene V. Debs to prison."

Finally the motion for permanent organization was carried, and the following officers were elected: President—William J. O'Brien of the Granite Cutters; Vice President—Timothy J. Daly of the Metal Polishers; Secretary—Ernest Bohm of the Ale and Porter Union; Treasurer—Patrick McCarthy of the Plasterers.

Then Delegate Robinson of the Clothing Salesmen offered a resolution that no alliance of any kind should be made with either of the dominant parties, and that the organization should not be committed to the indorsement of any candidates not nominated by itself. This resolution was adopted and the Chairman was authorized to appoint committees on resolutions, credentials, platform, and rules. An adjournment was taken until Friday evening.

STRIKE IN THE SUN OFFICE.

The Union Captures Printers from the Endeavor, but the Paper Is Aided by The Evening Post.

The strike in the composing and stereotyping rooms of The Sun, which began on Saturday night, continued without material change yesterday and last night. At the office of Typographical Union No. 6 the leaders of the union expressed their confidence in the success of the strike, and pointed with glee to the fact that they had defeated the purpose of the expedition which Charles William Edwards had led from Philadelphia to the aid of The Sun. Neither Mr. Laffan, the publisher of The Sun, nor any of his assistants would make any statement regarding the situation, but it was announced that the paper this morning would consist of eight pages—two pages less than its usual size.

Reports as to the number of men at work in The Sun composing room were numerous and variant. The pickets posted by the union reported that there were twenty-eight men, eleven girls, and seven boys at work setting type, and eight stereotypers on duty. They asserted that several of the men were members of the editorial staff. An employe of the newspaper, however, declared that there were forty printers of more or less experience at work. Much valuable aid was rendered The Sun by The Evening Post, fifteen of whose compositors set up the financial pages in The Post office. The matter thus set up was taken on galleys to The Sun office in wagons. These wagons were guarded by Central Office detectives. The Post is a non-union office.

John H. Delaney, President of Typographical Union No. 6, said last evening: "At 4 A. M. to-day the steamboat Endeavor landed at Pier A North River 147 men who had been engaged by Mr. Edwards. Every one of these men had in his possession one of the circulars which the representatives of the union submitted to Mr. Paddock on Saturday evening. Copies of the other circular—the one notifying the old employes of The Sun that their positions were made vacant—had been posted by Mr. Edwards in various parts of the boat. When the situation was explained to the men by the union representatives, who met them at the wharf, although they were guarded by a platoon of police, all but nine left Mr. Edwards and accompanied us to the headquarters of the Union. The nine were taken directly to The Sun office. An hour later five of the nine came out, leaving only four as the net result of the expedition."

Of the men who came here on the Endeavor, forty were sent to their homes in Philadelphia and other places in Pennsylvania and Maryland, the entire expense being defrayed by the union. It was said that in addition to paying the railroad fare for these men, the union officials gave them union cards. As a precautionary measure a committee of members of the union traveled West with the newcomers. The remainder of the men, it was said, would be returned to their homes to-day. All of the men who came on the Endeavor and who elect to remain, will, it was said, receive the "strike benefit" paid by the union to its members. This amounts to $12 a week for married and $7 a week for single men.

Commissioner of Mediation and Arbitration Francis B. Delehanty called on Mr. Laffan, the publisher of The Sun, during the day, and said he had been told by President Delaney of "Big Six" that representatives of the men on strike had in vain sought a conference with the management of the paper. He had also been told that the union had withdrawn its men rather than have them discharged, as it had reason to believe that the office was to be made an open one, and that printers in Philadelphia had been engaged to take the places of the union men. Then Mr. Delehanty offered the services of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration to bring about an amicable understanding.

Mr. Laffan thanked the Commissioner, and said that The Sun had nothing to arbitrate with anybody. Most of the statements emanating from the union, he continued, were untrue, and the real cause of the strike was that a typesetting machine company wanted to introduce its machines into The Sun office and had been unable to do so. The Sun did not propose to be dictated to by any one as to how it would run the office or as to what machinery it would use.

Although it was claimed by the strikers that The Sun was badly crippled, the editors and what printers they had in hand managed to get out the first evening edition at a few minutes after 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It was a four-page paper, and so also was the Wall Street edition, which came out after 4 o'clock.

STRIKING SUN MEN SUPPORTED.

Resolutions Adopted by New York State Allied Printing Trades.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 7.—At the annual council of the New York State Allied Printing Trades in this city to-day a special committee on the New York Sun strike presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted, and a copy ordered sent to President Delaney of Typographical Union No. 6:

Whereas, The Sun Printing and Publishing Association of New York City has at last thrown off the mask of hypocrisy, and come out boldly as the champion of "imported" in preference to citizen labor, and denies the right of the laboring men to organize, pass laws and enforce them for their mutual welfare; and whereas, The Sun expresses "sorrow" for its old employes, yet deliberately forces them out and declares their positions vacant, as evinced by its circular of Aug. 7, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we condemn the action taken by The New York Sun as being arbitrary, unjust, and unnecessary, and its statements regarding officers of Typographical Union No. 6 as being maliciously intended to create a false impression on the public mind; and it is therefore

Resolved, That we indorse the action taken by Typographical Union No. 6, by Stereotypers Union No. 1, and by Pressmen's Union No. 51, and promise them all possible support and aid in their efforts to combat the attempt on the part of The New York Sun to force out of their positions the union men employed in that establishment, and we call upon organized labor in general to set their stamp of disapproval on the course pursued by The New York Sun.

Cloakmakers Fight for More Wages.

Many shop meetings of cloakmakers who are thinking of striking were held yesterday on the east side. At the headquarters of the Cloakmakers' Union, Leader Simon Levy said that a strike of 300 men had been ordered at J. Rosenheim's factory, at 31 East Tenth Street, and another strike of 1,500 men was threatened at the factory of Freedman Brothers, at Prince Street and Broadway. Mr. Levy added that firms employing 3,650 men had promised to sign the agreement with the union, which requires the payment of the following wages per week: Operatives, $15; pressers, $16; tailors, $12; finishers, $12.

Boilermakers Win a Strike.

The striking boilermakers yesterday reported having won the strike at the works of William Lynch sealer and ship cleaner, at 107 Furman Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Lynch said he liked his old men, who had worked for him since he came to the city, and complimented them on the dignified manner in which they had conducted themselves during the strike.

CHATTANOOGA UNION MEN OUT.

Employers Object to Organization—Trouble Begun, More Feared.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 7.—Nearly every employe of the Chattanooga Electric Railway Company was discharged at 5 o'clock this afternoon because they had joined an organized labor union.

President J. H. Warner issued a manifesto several days ago to the effect that all employes belonging to the union must either resign or leave the union. He gave them until to-night to decide. At 5 o'clock, no resignations having been tendered, Mr. Warner locked every union man out and has since filled their places with non-union conductors and motormen.

The strikers say they will not allow cars to run to-morrow, and trouble is feared to-night. The streets are crowded with organized laboring men, who are doing all possible to assist the strikers.

A rail on a trestle on the Lookout Mountain line, three miles out, was torn up, and detected just in time to avoid a serious accident and possible loss of life. A car loaded with guests of Lookout Inn started across the trestle, and was stopped within one foot of the spot where the rail had been removed.

A QUEER POND.

The Rise and Fall of Its Waters Astonish Connecticut People.

From The Middletown (Conn.) Press.

Job's Pond, the remarkable lake in this town, which has since early history puzzled scientific men by its phenomenal actions, is again furnishing material for curious speculation. It has no outlet, and in some places is from 40 to 60 feet deep. Dr. Field, in his history, says it rises and falls as much as fifteen feet, but not from such causes as affect other ponds. It is often the highest in dry season, and lowest in the wet season of the year.

When it begins to rise it rises regularly for six or twelve months, and then falls for about the same period. Those, however, who are most capable of judging think there is nothing mysterious about it. It is probably fed by very deep springs that are not affected by the rainfall until after a considerable time. This beautiful sheet of water, deeply set between the hills, was once known as Waroona Lake. This appropriate name is the Australian word for solitude.

The pond for several years past has given no cause for comment. The water has been continually rising for several days, and has reached a mark over its natural height, and is still reaching out in an effort to cover more territory. The pond is now higher, it is reported by residents in the vicinity, than it has been since 1870.

The most peculiar feature connected with the present conditions is the fact that farming land at a great distance from the lake has been affected. John Strickland, who resides near the Centre Church, recently plowed a field two and a quarter miles from the pond on which he intended to raise a crop of potatoes. He had also completed a large shed on the lot for the reception of the crop when it was harvested. The soil is sandy, but Mr. Strickland had always considered it among the most valuable of all his farming land, and it had never given him reason to believe otherwise. On Wednesday he had occasion to do some work on the lot with an ox team, and great was his surprise to find the soil wet and unfit for working. He drove his team some distance into the field, and one of the oxen sank down to its body in the earth, and was with much difficulty extracted from his position. At present it is not considered safe to cross the field, as the nature of the soil is such that it is liable to give way with any heavy weight, and the quicksand formation would, it is believed, prove very dangerous. A well about one and a quarter miles from the field and still further from this body of water has been known for years to have acted in sympathy with the pond in the rise and fall of water.

The great height of the water now attained in Job's pond is the only reason that can be given for the strange actions of the soil on the tobacco lot.

A Bostonian Mourns.

From The Boston Transcript.

I greatly regret the death of the well-known local gentleman who has often been called the Symphony Orchestra; he went about the streets playing twelve instruments at a time. The result of his performance, it is needless to say, was not musical, but he was a pleasing and interesting figure, and never stayed in one place more than two or three minutes. Better orchestras have inflicted much more distress. He was very much admired by the rising generation—and in truth his performance was quite remarkable. It is unlikely that we shall look upon or listen to his like again. Such Protean talent is rare.

Would Never Do.

"Why don't you people put your offices up at auction and sell them to the highest bidder?" queried the intelligent foreigner.

"Because everybody would know what was paid for them," said the native American, always willing to impart information, "and it would have a demoralizing effect on the public mind."—Chicago Tribune.

NEW FREIGHT RATE PLANS.

Next Congress May Be Asked to Provide for Fixing and Maintaining All Inter-State Charges.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The Chicago Record to-morrow will say:

"If present plans are carried out, the next Congress will be asked to provide for the making and maintenance of all inter-State freight rates. At their annual convention, to be held in Denver Thursday, the members of the National Association of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners will prepare a petition to the National legislators, praying that the inter-State commerce law be so revised as to authorize some legally constituted body, such as the Inter-State Commerce Commission, to create rates and enforce their maintenance. State Legislatures will also be requested to exert their influence toward bringing about suggested revisions of the inter-State commerce law.

"More than 200 delegates to the convention were in Chicago to-day on their way to the Colorado capital. The Commissioners from Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana, Mississippi, Missouri, South Dakota, Illinois, and North Dakota will leave this city for Denver to-morrow over the Burlington line on a special train provided gratuitously by General Manager Brown of that road."

NEED MORE FREIGHT CARS.

New York, New Haven and Hartford Road Cannot Fill Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—One of the local officials of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road said this morning, when speaking on the present prosperity of the country, so far as business on his road is concerned, that he had never known a time when traffic moved in such enormous volumes as now. It was unprecedented in the history of the company. At many points on the line there was a veritable car famine, and especially was this so at New Bedford, where the receipts of coal beat all past records. An order had been placed a short time back for 50,000 thirty-ton cars, and it now looks as if double that number could be used.

There is a big demand for freight transportation facilities at all the more important manufacturing centres on the entire system, and shippers often become impatient because their orders for cars are not immediately filled.

"No better test of the state of trade could be presented," said the official in question. "The activity in the movement of merchandise is not confined to the outgoing trains, as those in-bound come freighted with thousands of tons of raw material, which enter in the product of our great mills, factories, foundries, and, in fact, all branches of industry. The output of mill machinery on Southern account is also exceptionally heavy, if measured by the quantity that passes over our lines, the inference being that that section of this country is maintaining its rapid pace in the development of new industries and enlarging those already established."

UNION PACIFIC EXPANSION.

Report that It Will Soon Absorb the Oregon Short Line.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 7.—President Burt and General Manager Dickinson of the Union Pacific went West on a special car to-day, and it is reported that they will meet E. H. Harriman, Managing Director of the company, at Salt Lake. It is said the conference will be about Oregon Short Line matters. A prominent railroad man said concerning the trip:

"I believe the Union Pacific is soon to take charge of the Short Line, and that both systems will be operated from Omaha. That move will do away with several officials at Salt Lake, and will cut down expenses. After the Short Line has been absorbed the next move will be to get hold of the Oregon Railway and Navigation, thus giving a through line to the Pacific Coast from the Missouri River."

Railroad Receivers Discharged.

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 7.—Judge Knowles, in the United States Court, to-day ordered the discharge of S. H. H. Clark, E. Ellery Anderson, Oliver W. Mink, and Frederic R. Coudert as receivers of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company. The discharge was by stipulation to which all the parties agreed.

SUIT AGAINST SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Petition to Set Aside Purchase of Memphis and Charleston.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 7.—Simon Rothschild of New York, in behalf of himself and minority stockholders of the old Memphis and Charleston Railroad, filed a petition in the United States Court to-day against the Southern Railway and Memphis and Charleston Railroad, seeking to restrain the purchasers from disposing of the property and asking a receiver for the same.

The petitioners are dissatisfied with the terms of the recent sale of the latter road to the Southern.

Commerce Commission Adjourns.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, which has recently been investigating charges of indiscriminate cutting of Western grain rates, met here to-day in another conference with the executive officers of the Western roads. The commission adjourned without taking action of any kind, and its members left for Denver to attend the annual meeting of the National Association of Railway Commissioners.

HAPPY IOWA!

Her Great Men and Her Proud Position in the Union of States.

Gov. Shaw of Iowa, speaking at the Republican State Convention in Des Moines, thus extolled his Commonwealth:

"Iowa Republicans, go with me to the seat of National Government, and there ask to be shown where sits the most influential, the most widely known, and the most universally respected and revered member of the highest council of his country, and you shall be pointed to the chair occupied by a renowned and veteran statesman of Iowa.

"Go to the various departments, and there inquire who is the most frequent, persistent, and successful caller in the interests of the people of his State, and you will hear the name of an untiring Republican of Iowa.

"You shall there also be told that he who has been selected to the 'second place in the kingdom,' to the position of influence second only to that of the President of the United States, is a gallant, intrepid Republican statesman of Iowa.

"You will there also be informed that the two most polished and accomplished orators, whose utterances are listened to with greatest interest and profit as well, are Representatives of Iowa.

"Ask for the man who is foremost in debate, whose lance is most quickly drawn and most justly feared, and you will again be told that this man is from Iowa. Then ask for the man who is the most indefatigable worker, who keeps best posted on pending legislation, and who is always prepared to speak advisedly on any bill when placed upon its passage, and you will be proud that he also is from Iowa.

"Go North, go South, go East, go West, go anywhere, make diligent inquiry, and you will be told that the most prosperous State of the forty-five is Iowa; that Iowa people enjoy more comforts; that her wealth is more equally distributed; that poverty is a greater stranger; that politics is cleaner and less subject to those influences which are commonly called bad and less likely to be controlled by a spirit of bossism; that the standards of official service are higher and more generally emulated than in most of the States of this nation."

Sheridan Excepted the Houses.

A telegram from Winchester, Va., to The Baltimore Sun says: "Samuel R. Atwell of this city has found what he believes to be the original order of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, directing the burning of the valley during the campaign of 1864. The order is in Gen. Sheridan's own handwriting and was found among a lot of papers belonging to his father, the late Samuel R. Atwell. The order gives directions for the burning of all wheat and hay and the seizing of all horses and cattle south of Winchester, but expressly says that no houses shall be burned. Mr. Atwell has turned over the order to his attorney and will institute suit to recover $10,000 from the Government for crops and tobacco which belonged to his father, who was a loyal Union citizen, and which were burned in compliance with this order."

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Price

Macys

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.) Sixth Ave.

Growth in Truth

The spirit and the letter of the Macy advertising create confidence—and the business prospers soundly. Your interest in what we print is co-equal with our own. The store news is intensely significant. It presents the diversified efforts we've made and their resultant economies. Every paragraph is vital and imperative. Your attention is claimed and won. We never enthuse at the expense of truth. Our deliberate conservatism is a direct check upon the current forms of misrepresentation and exaggeration. Offerings are quoted with exact accuracy. Qualities, quantities and prices are described with the scrupulous precision that leaves no doubt or uncertainty.

The sure appreciation of thousands who read and respond to our advertising is pleasant reward for the care and cost it entails. No small or grand deceits practiced beneath this roof. Sustained success demonstrates that there is *"growth in truth."*

Three Thousand Yards 75c. Corded Striped Taffeta Silks at 49c.

Clusters of white cords forming dainty stripes on grounds of turquoise, old rose, Napoleon blue, green, pink, cerise, bluet, helio, lilac, gray, brown, navy and many other shades and fractions of shades. There are 49c. Taffetas. There are 75c. Taffetas. These are the 75c. kind, but we are selling them at 49c. Taffeta Silks that are made to retail at 49c. are not safe to buy. They are expressively classified as "truck." You'll find them thin, flimsy, sleazy—slippery in weave and color. Examine these Taffeta Silks. They are the regular 75c. qualities. Strong, firm, serviceable; clear, fine colors. Nothing choicer for waists, skirts, full suits or evening costumes—49c.

Baccarat Cut Glass

Another lot of this celebrated Glass goes on sale to-day. Goblets, Champagne, Wine, Cordial Glasses and Decanters—5c. to 97c. each. Many odd and artistic shapes, and a large variety of pretty cuttings. The prices are about a third of what they should be.

Decorated English China Cups and Saucers

Five hundred dozen English China Cups and Saucers, twenty styles of decorations Prices range from $1.79 to $7.88 per dozen. Any competent judge of China values knows that these goods are worth double. One of the special China chances peculiar to this store.

Water Tumblers, 33c. doz.

Three hundred barrels of thin, well-finished flinty Glass Tumblers, standard size, with any initial engraved on each one, 33c. per dozen. "Wonderfully cheap." That's the verdict of all who see them.

Lemonade Sets.

We call them Lemonade Sets, but they are for water and iced tea as well. They are made of Bohemian Glass with effective decorations, six styles, set complete with tray, 87c.

Glass Fruit Jars.

No use suggesting to thrifty housewives the wisdom of "putting up" fruit for the winter. Now is the time to conserve peaches, pears, apples, plums, cherries and berries. Let us supply the jars—Mason's jars with porcelain lined tops.

Pint size, 28c. per dozen.

Quart size, 32c. per dozen.

Half Gal. 44c. per dozen.

Mantel Clocks.

Three hundred Marble-finished Mantel Clocks, many attractive styles, some with gold trimmings, all eight-day movements that strike half hourly, worth from $6.00 to $7.50; choice at $4.97.

Water Filters.

Filters made of natural stone with nickel faucets.

10 qt. size, $3.87—filters six gallons per day.

16 qt. size, $4.87—filters twelve gallons per day.

24 qt. size, $5.47—filters e

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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TWELVE PAGES.

BRYAN IN KENTUCKY.

Since he became the candidate and leader of his party W. J. BRYAN has not made a worse political blunder than he is about to make in going to Kentucky to make speeches for GOEBEL. It is an elementary maxim of politics that National leaders must keep aloof from local quarrels. It is their policy to be on good terms with all factions, and this end can be attained only by maintaining a strict impartiality when party quarrels arise in States or cities.

In Kentucky a savage fight divides the Democratic Party. It appears that half or more than half of the Democrats in the State have determined that GOEBEL shall not be elected Governor. That determination is entirely creditable to them, for GOEBEL is a pretty bad candidate. He got himself nominated by means that angered the party and estranged many of his once friends. He is a remarkable product of American political life; a man of great strength of will and much ability as an organizer; perfectly unscrupulous and destitute of any sort of regard for the rights of others and the decencies of politics; and so reckless in his ambition that the prospect of his becoming Governor alarmed the Democrats of Kentucky and aroused them to take steps to avert the calamity.

BRYAN has been assured that GOEBEL is secretly opposed to his renomination next year, and is allied with Eastern Democrats to prevent it. He evidently does not believe this story, as he announces that he is going to Kentucky to make speeches for GOEBEL. The defeat of the candidate he supported would be a defeat for himself. His advisers see this even if he himself does not see it. They have warned him, but to no purpose.

If the State campaign in Kentucky is carried on with the heat and passion which its beginning promises BRYAN's interference will be fiercely resented. It will almost surely result in making anti-Bryan men of all the opponents of GOEBEL, that is, of the bulk of the party. That would be a public gain, and one of immeasurable amount if the process could be repeated in every State. But the marvel is that BRYAN does not see the danger of his course. If his managers and touts are really getting distrustful of him and tired of him, as is currently reported, his Kentucky escapade will increase their distrust and their fatigue.

THE COURT-MARTIAL IN RENNES.

Nearly five years ago Capt. ALFRED DREYFUS of the Fourteenth Artillery, detailed for duty on the General Staff of the French Army, was tried on the charge of high treason and convicted of having "delivered to a foreign power or to its agents documents concerning the national defense." A court-martial in Rennes is now trying him on the same charge.

Yet what a difference between then and now! In 1894 his conviction passed unnoticed outside of France. A fortnight later his degradation attracted some attention because of its dramatic aspects. From that time on the hideous story of a monstrous judicial error has gradually unfolded itself. To-day the eyes of the world are upon the prisoner. He stands there crying forth his innocence as he cried it forth to his judges in 1894. But it is to the world that he speaks now.

Apparently the Government Prosecutor in Rennes has an absurdity to establish. Taking into consideration the fact that DREYFUS, almost from the day of arrest, became the victim of crime, the Cour de Cassation drew its judgment within such limits as to discourage further machinations. It devolves upon the Government Prosecutor to show that DREYFUS not only treasonably dealt in documents concerning the national defense but that he dealt in the particular documents denoted in the bordereau. The bordereau was written by ESTERHAZY. The Cour de Cassation established this fact. ESTERHAZY himself has confessed it on three separate occasions. But to the confessions is appended the statement that it was written by the order of Col. SANDHERR that material "proof" against DREYFUS might be obtained where moral proof already existed.

Study the testimony presented yesterday. DREYFUS declares that he does not recognize the bordereau. He is not asked whether he wrote it. The question of authorship is not pressed. Then Col. JOUAUST at once attempts to show that the prisoner was acquainted with the documents therein mentioned. The replies of DREYFUS are positive, clear, convincing. He had a certain knowledge concerning certain items. It was natural, as an expert artillerist and officer of the General Staff, that he should have had this knowledge.

This, then, is the case for the prosecution: The bordereau loses the significance it occupied at the first trial when its authorship was attributed to DREYFUS. It is no longer the "unique pièce de conviction." It becomes simply a memorandum for the convenience of the court. So far as its particular significance is concerned it would have as much legal value if drafted by the Government Prosecutor himself. Yesterday's proceedings clearly indicate that extraordinary means will be taken to connect the prisoner with the documents mentioned in the bordereau.

Col. JOUAUST—A Major lent you the firing manual?

DREYFUS—No, my Colonel. I deny it absolutely.

This and similar dialogues intimate that soon or late the prosecution will call witnesses who will not hesitate to perjure themselves. MERCIER, DE BOISDEFFRE & Co. have a great deal at stake.

It is not conceivable, however, that the court will seriously consider this species of evidence. The ground is too dangerous. The documents enumerated in the bordereau, as we have on more than one occasion pointed out, are in the archives of the German War Office, in Berlin. They are in ESTERHAZY's handwriting. The Kaiser will not suffer DREYFUS to be convicted a second time. He has said so privately, but none the less emphatically.

NAUGHTON & CO.

The truth is mighty. We are assured that it will prevail. Let us hope, then, that some time the truth about NAUGHTON & Co. will come out. In the contracting business this firm occupies the same highly favorable relation to Tammany that in architecture and the allied arts is enjoyed by HORGAN & SLATTERY. But while it is easy to find out all about the architectural favorites, even to the details of their bankruptcy, the firm of contractors described for purposes of identification and differentiation as NAUGHTON & Co., but which includes DANIEL F. MCMAHON, and, perhaps, other friends of Mr. CROKER, remains shrouded in a baffling and lucrative mystery.

We hear a great deal about the success of the firm; something was told about it on the witness stand before the Mazet committee, the other day, but it was only just enough to pique, not to content, curiosity. And now, in the statement prepared for the press in behalf of Mr. JOHN C. SHEEHAN by that eminent littérateur, Mr. JOHN B. MCGOLDRICK, we find a brief and tantalizing mention of this elusive firm. We quote from Mr. MCGOLDRICK's statement:

> CROKER's return to power was engineered chiefly by the aid of DANIEL F. MCMAHON, who has no interest whatever in the Democratic Party, who is not, and has not for a long time been, a loyal adherent of that party. CROKER, long before he retired from the leadership, seriously considered the proposition of endeavoring to turn MCMAHON down in his own district. MCMAHON's only interest in the Democratic Party at the present time is to use the power of Tammany Hall to compel local corporations to give his firm (NAUGHTON & Co.) contracts for carrying on such improvements as they might be making or have in contemplation.

Is disinterested and old-time friendship the only tie that binds MCMAHON to RICHARD CROKER? Or, is their relation established upon a different and as it were business basis? What earthly interest can Mr. CROKER have in ordering the Bureau of Permits to withhold its permission to open streets unless NAUGHTON & Co. get the contract for the work if MCMAHON does not make it for his interest? This is very delicate ground, the relations between statesmen and contractors, but it is the only ground that it is worth while to dig in. The Mazet committee merely took a look into this most interesting field and then turned away to profitless matters.

CITY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED THIS FALL.

An election will be held in this city on Nov. 7. Probably very few citizens, except the politicians, have given any thought to the offices to be filled or the candidates to be named.

In this county alone two Justices of the Supreme Court in place of Judges BARRETT and BOOKSTAVER are to be chosen; thirty-five members of the State Assembly; a Judge of the Court of General Sessions in place of Judge BLANCHARD and a Surrogate in place of JAMES M. VARNUM; two Justices of the City Court in place of Judges FITZSIMONS and CONLAN; a Sheriff in place of THOMAS J. DUNN; ten Justices of the Municipal Court, and thirty-five members of the Board of Aldermen, one for each Assembly district, besides one for those parts of the First and Second Westchester districts that lie within the Bronx Borough.

Under the charter the office of Alderman is one of some importance in this city. The demonstration of the powers of the Board of Aldermen for good or evil is pretty fresh in the minds of the people of New York; in fact, it is still going on. Does the average citizen and taxpayer who has been groaning about his taxes ever since the rate was fixed at 2.48 for this borough realize that as a part of the Municipal Assembly the Aldermen have a good deal to say about the appropriations and expenditures of the city and about the tax rate?

The budget of appropriations, after it has been made up by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, must be examined and confirmed by the Municipal Assembly before it is available for use as the basis of the tax levy, that is, in determining how much money shall be raised by taxation for that year. The assessment roll prepared by the Board of Taxes and Assessment is delivered to the Municipal Assembly on the first Monday of July in each year for correction and confirmation and that body delivers it to the receivers of taxes. The contempt proceedings over the Hall of Records bonds has doubtless made every one acquainted with the fact that bond issues must be passed upon by the Municipal Assembly.

Expenditures, assessments, and bond issues are matters that deeply concern and interest every taxpayer. The power of control over these important matters of the Municipal Assembly is large, and is fixed by law. How is it possible for the taxpayer to fail to take an interest in the election of Aldermen, who hold office for two years, and thus have power over two budgets and two assessments?

We suppose, however, that not one taxpayer in ten knows or cares that Aldermen are to be elected this Fall or is informed that they have anything to say about the cost of running the city or about his taxes. The politicians who are in politics as a business look out keenly and far ahead for their interests as affected by nominations and elections to public office. Why does the taxpayer appear so ignorant and indifferent about things which have so direct a bearing upon his purse and peace of mind? After the nominations are made it will be too late to take an interest in the Aldermanic elections. Most of them will go the Tammany way and not the taxpayer's way. But if a lively and energetic canvass were made it would be possible by combining the taxpayers in certain districts to get the better of the taxeaters. Except in the sure districts the manifestation of an active interest in the Aldermanic election would compel Tammany to make better nominations. But in several districts taxpayers' candidates could be elected. Even if control could not be secured the presence of a few men of brains and character in the Board of Aldermen would be a valuable protection against the designs of the other kind.

MR. HUNTINGTON ON EDUCATION.

We have seen a good deal of discussion of some remarks attributed to Mr. COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON on the subject of education, but we have not been lucky enough to fall in with any detailed report of the remarks themselves. What it seems to be agreed that Mr. HUNTINGTON said, for one thing, was that there was an increasing tendency in this country to spend the best years of young manhood in study when the students ought to be engaged in productive industry. He is also accused of having said that, as a result of their education, young men acquire a distaste for labor, and that "the masses of the people ought to be put to work early and left in convenient ignorance." But this last assertion is evidently not a report, but an unfriendly and satirical version of what Mr. HUNTINGTON really said and may safely be disregarded.

Mr. HUNTINGTON is one of the California multimillionaires who have not been moved to found or extend universities. It is not wonderful that, if he had been approached upon the subject, whether by an enterprising boomer of real estate or by an "educator" out of a job, and besought to join the band, he should have made answer in his haste that there was too much education in the country already. Certainly there does not seem to be any deficiency in the appliances for higher education in California. In fact, there seems to be threatened a considerable waste in that way. The multiplication of inadequately equipped and endowed colleges instead of the concentration of resources upon a few great institutions was formerly one of the chief drawbacks and reproaches to the cause of higher education in the East. The excuse used to be the sectarian feeling. This has in a great measure ceased to operate, and rich men who desire to become public benefactors by promoting this cause, and who are not themselves graduates of any college, have learned that they will attain their object better by strengthening the strong colleges than by trying to cocker up the weak or by founding new and weak institutions to be called by their own names. In the West, though the sectarian spirit has never been so strong as it used to be in the East, there seems to be danger that the desire to build monuments to one's self may lead to the same results. And clearly Mr. HUNTINGTON seems to have been well advised in abstaining from founding the Huntington University.

In respect to his complaint that college education is commonly continued too long or lasts too late in life, Mr. HUNTINGTON is by no means singular, and upon this subject a business man has as good a right to be heard as a college professor. A college professor, of the mandarin class, may be excused for thinking that the chief end of man is to learn those things which he has to teach, and that no amount of time spent in learning them is wasted. But he needs to be corrected and to have the relation of his specialty to the general welfare adjudicated by "the common sense of most." While professors are teaching and students are learning somebody has to be doing the material work of the world by which the materially unproductive classes, which include both teachers and students, are to be sustained. "The common sense of most" has decided that, unless a man is to devote his whole life to learning, even though he is to belong to one of the learned professions, it is high time that his general education should be finished and his special professional training begun when he attains his majority. And that is the view that is coming to be taken by an increasing number of professional teachers. It was taken not long ago by the President of Hobart College, who admitted the absurdity of the existence of a large class of educated men and citizens whose education had not enabled them to command $5 a week in any market. Dr. JONES also pointed out the injustice to parents that the lengthening of the old college course has involved and the unfavorable effect of it upon the character of the students themselves. It is certainly the American idea that it is not creditable for a grown man to be dependent, and that he ought to be earning his own living. If Mr. HUNTINGTON went no further than that he went no further than the great majority of his fellow-citizens, alike graduates and non-graduates, are prepared to go along with him.

From a certain point of view the French are curiously enigmatical in matters of personal spite. With the exception of a few irreconcilable journals the whole country seemed immensely tickled when the German Kaiser walked the deck of the French training ship at Bergen. The significance of the royal action was plain. WILHELM II. had placed his foot on French territory—for the deck of the Iphigénie is French territory wherever she may be—with peaceful intent. But scarce had the Loubet-Wilhelm congratulatory messages ceased to be commented on in the cafés of Paris than the Ministry of Marine seals the fate of the training ship. The Iphigénie is ordered home, is placed out of commission, and will probably before long be sold for the junk in her hull. At the same time, it is announced that a more modern ship will replace her in November. Clearly, the French wish to have no material evidence about them to remind them of the really important international event at Bergen. And who can blame the Kaiser if he feels his sensibilities to be wounded?

Advices received from St. Petersburg by the Committee of the Russian Famine Fund describe conditions of suffering and horror among the famine-stricken peasantry that should awaken a generous and helpful sympathy throughout the civilized world. There are literally millions of Russians who are starving and suffering from the torturing diseases that result from want of nourishment. It is heartrending to read of their condition, enfeebled and ill with nothing to eat but an occasional piece of wretched black bread. Contributions have been sent from England, and a committee, consisting of MORRIS K. JESUP, ABRAM S. HEWITT, Col. JOHN J. MCCOOK, CHARLES A. MOORE, WILLIAM F. COCHRANE, and JAMES STOKES, has been formed here to receive and forward subscriptions. One striking line in the committee's appeal is this: "Seventy-five cents keeps a life for a month." A good many lives may be saved by contributions that will leave the giver not appreciably poorer in money but much richer in the consciousness of a good deed done. Mr. JAMES A. SCRYMSER, 37 Wall Street, is the Treasurer of the fund; checks should be made payable to his order.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That was indeed a pathetic picture which Mr. CROKER drew of himself while he explained to the English reporters why it is that he passes so much of his time in a country where he is of no importance, and out of the one where he possesses and exercises an appreciable influence over several millions of people. "The New York newspapers," he said, "won't allow me any peace in my own country, and I am compelled to come over here for it." Then Mr. CROKER compared the journals of London with those of this city, declaring that the former "do not meddle with a man's private affairs," while the latter have reporters constantly camping on the trail of the mighty. The summing up of the whole matter was: "I am driven away from America to find my pleasures, and then accused of being un-American because I come over here for a little rest." Now there is no doubt at all that the situation is a painful one for the Tammany statesman, but can he reasonably expect to escape the penalties of—well, call it greatness? Other statesmen suffer in the same way, as do notabilities of every sort, in every land—Kings and poets and prizefighters and the sinkers of colliers in hostile harbors, and, in short, all the heroes of peace and war, of virtue and vice. Having earned attention, they get it. Why should they complain? Why does Mr. CROKER complain? The comparative neglect which he says he so much enjoys in England he could easily secure in America if he chose. Should he but limit the sphere of his energies as closely here as there, the reporters would soon let him carefully, yes, severely, alone, and then he could obtain either "rest" or "pleasure" without the preliminary inconvenience of an ocean voyage.

—So strong is our inclination to believe all good stories about all good dogs that when the narrators of such tales allow their enthusiasm to seduce them into the primrose paths of reckless inference or obviously inaccurate observation, with the inevitable effect of ruining anecdotes that otherwise would have been delightful to heart and head alike, then do we and many other fervent admirers of dogs feel a grief that is more than slightly streaked with resentment. Just this mingling of emotion results from the reading of an almost entirely delightful story which appears in The Hartford Times. In Hartford, it seems, there is a most amiable collie named Gyp, the property—in so far as a dog is property, and not a friend—of the gardener of Mr. CHARLES E. PERKINS. Near by is the north branch of the river, which the recent storms have caused to undermine its banks in many places. The other evening two little girls, ALLIE JOHNSON and ELLA BERG, strolled to one of these dangerous spots, and ALLIE fell into the water where it is six feet deep. She gave a single cry and disappeared. ELLA gave several and ran for home. Gyp heard the screaming and galloped down the bank to investigate. He caught sight of the drowning child as she rose for the second time, and without waiting for advice or instruction from anybody, jumped into the water and swam to the rescue. He soon brought the little girl safely to the shore, and then, his part of the work done, he barked vigorously for assistance in the task of resuscitation. It came, and all would have been more than well if the tellers of the tale had not been moved to assert that while Gyp was bearing his helpless burden through the water he first caught the child by the dress, but finding that her face was beneath the surface, he relaxed his hold, thrust his head under her breast, and raised her high enough to make breathing possible. That would have been a very wise thing to do, of course, but how about the dog's breathing, which was an extremely important consideration, especially in the dog's own estimation, and who was there to see that he thus sacrificed his own convenience? We think that the addition in regard to the posture in which the rescue was effected hurts the story dreadfully.

—According to one of the American papers published in Manila all the members of our Hospital Corps have been supplied with Krag-Jorgensen rifles and are ordered to use the weapons whenever the necessity arises. This action was taken because the Filipinos refused to respect the Hospital Corps men as non-combatants, and fired on them at every opportunity. As the force of would-be life-savers now bear arms, they have removed their Red Cross badges, for these and active fighting do not go well together. The same paper, in describing the attack on Malolos, says: "Dastardly and cowardly as usual, Filipino sharpshooters secreted themselves where they could shoot the Oregon wounded under the tree where Capt. BROSIUS, Assistant Surgeon, was working. This bestial practice was carried on nearly all day, also at the dressing station where Major ELLIS and Assistant Surgeon DE MAYS were engaged. Private CLARK of Company A was brought in with a broken arm, and while Hospital Attendant BOLLAN was lifting him from the stretcher CLARK was shot through the spine and died a few moments later. Another shot cut BOLLAN's canteen strap. Privates PEEL and WEST of the Hospital Corps were each shot through the head. Filipinos dearly love to shoot or mutilate the wounded and hospital attendants. It is according to their ideas of valor." This is language not calculated to please those who like to call AGUINALDO a second WASHINGTON and his followers noble patriots struggling for faith and freedom.

—Were it not for the fear of appearing unwarrantably cynical, one might suggest that Sir WILFRID LAURIER refused to attend the cornerstone ceremonies in Chicago, not because he thought he would be insulted there, but because he thought he would not be. The Canadian statesman has always been credited with a shrewd appreciation of the value at home of a grievance against the United States, and it would hardly profit him just now to get a hilarious welcome from the Chicagoans. They would have given him exactly that, beyond question, and then Sir WILFRID would have lost a measurable amount of ammunition for campaign purposes. By staying at home and expatiating on the might-have-been he leaves much freedom to the imagination, and nobody can absolutely prove that his apprehensions were unfounded.

—It is decidedly amusing to reflect on the fact that many extremely serious-minded people abroad, and possibly a few members of the same class in this country, will view with deep suspicion the present revolutionary movements in Haiti and the Dominican Republic and see in them evidence of American plots to seize the island. It will be delightfully easy to recall that the disturbances come at a convenient time, when the appropriation of a single island will hardly count in the list of our sins, and there is no doubt that the pretty bit of land between Cuba and Puerto Rico would make our collection of foreign possessions much more compact and comfortable.

GENERAL NOTES.

Six companies have been formed in Baltimore for manufacturing automobiles. Two of these already are in operation.

* * *

The Milwaukee Sentinel mourns because the excursionists whom the whaleback brings up from Chicago every afternoon and dumps into that city, manifest no desire to see its beautiful parks and fine residences, but apparently are only anxious to rush off to some spot where they can drink "the beverage that has made Milwaukee famous."

* * *

President Eliot of Harvard University has given permission for a copy to be made of the portrait of Daniel Webster in Austin Hall, the property of the Law School of the university. The copy, which is the first made, is to be hung in the Rockingham County Court House, in Exeter, N. H., where Webster made some of his earliest pleadings.

* * *

The administrator of the estate of United States Senator Nicholas Gilman of New Hampshire, who died May 3, 1814, presented his account for settlement in the Rockingham County Probate Court, at Exeter, one day last week. Senator Gilman was a large owner of shipping in his day, and the French spoliation claims long delayed the settlement of his estate.

* * *

The statue of Dr. William Pepper has been placed in position in the garden in front of the new Archaeological Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, Thirty-fourth and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, and will be unveiled early in the Autumn. The statue is the work of Carl Bitter of this city, and The Philadelphia Press commends it as a singularly impressive one.

* * *

Visions of "the man on horseback" disturb The Galveston (Texas) News. It frowns upon the retention by Gen. Wheeler of his seat in Congress while he holds a commission in the army as "a sowing of dragons' teeth which will sprout bayonets," and it says: "It is going far, possibly not too far, to permit the soldiers to vote. It would certainly be going too far to permit them to send their commanding officers to the State Legislatures and the Congress of the United States."

* * *

The people of Beverly Farms, Mass., are discussing a proposition to purchase the residence there formerly occupied by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes as a Summer retreat and converting it into a memorial to the Autocrat. The plan contemplates the laying out of a park surrounding the house, the walks of which would be named after characters in Dr. Holmes's books. The house is now occupied as a Summer home by the poet's son, Chief Justice Holmes of the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

LYNCHINGS IN THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many of your Southern readers have followed with growing indignation the more violent of the denunciations of lynching in the Southern States which have appeared from time to time from the pens of your correspondents. It is rare that we find the subject discussed by them without prejudice and passion, as all questions involving evils to be corrected should be, but, on the other hand, we find that your correspondents are usually either honestly ignorant of the conditions they seek to remedy or that they willfully exaggerate or maliciously falsify them. This kind of a crusade does not help us in the slightest, but only serves to arouse more bad feeling between two sections where, God knows, there has already existed bad feeling enough.

Your correspondents do not seem capable of appreciating the horrible significance of the crime for which lynching is usually done. If one of their family were a victim of such a crime, would they have no feeling of resentment? Would they turn the other cheek and hand over another member of the family? This is the Christian spirit they seem to encourage.

In your Sunday's issue "How Long" writes as follows: "White men, generally Northern men, are shot from behind trees, sometimes found murdered on their own property which they have dared to manage in their own way, which is not always the way of the neighborhood into which they have moved. No trace of the authors of this class of crime can be found as a general thing.

"Violent deaths from these causes will number probably three to one of the cases of lynching. I lived most of two years in a Southern city which has the reputation of being one of the best in the South. During that period the murders numbered an average of one every sixty days in a population of about 20,000. Some were white men and women; others colored. I have no reason to think the number greater than the general average. Those who had resided for years in the city, and with whom I talked, did not regard it as different from general conditions. A conviction of a Southern white man for a capital offense is not expected. If such a thing by some chance takes place, he is sent to prison, but is soon seen again in his old haunts."

We doubt the accuracy of his statements, and we also doubt if he has the courage to give his name or the name of the "city which has the reputation of being one of the best in the South," so that city may have the opportunity to say whether or not such conditions prevail.

M. F. H. GOUVERNEUR.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 6, 1899.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT NEEDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Lynching unto death has been entirely justifiable in some cases, albeit justifiable cases have decreased as certain conditions of society have improved. For example: The San Francisco Vigilance Committees of 1851 and 1856, although generally condemned at the time by people at a distance, when the condition of society in that city came to be understood were fully justified by the people of the Atlantic States and of the civilized world. We find no condemnation of them in accepted history.

Hence the correspondents of THE TIMES who have recently indulged in indiscriminate abuse of the Southern people because of the lynchings in the Southern States—allowing no justification in a single case—cannot reasonably condemn lynching utterly.

The San Francisco committees adopted two maxims, which were strictly observed: "Self-preservation is the first law of nature" and "Be sure you're right; then go ahead." The safety of life was the first consideration, the safety of property the next. Women being comparatively few and safe from assault, the strongest incentive to lynch law was not felt in California; but in our Southern States, where this strongest incentive is felt, it is the judgment of the best elements of society that the resort to lynching is sometimes necessary to protect what all civilized mankind regards as more precious than life itself.

Wheresoever lynching is countenanced in punishment of any description of crime, the resort to lynch law is sure to be abused. The necessary and justifiable example is made to shield many unnecessary and unjustifiable cases, and the escutcheon of this or that State is soiled in consequence. Like many other evils, this is very deplorable, but what remedy is there for it but the one which abolished the duello in England and our Northern States, to wit, the development of public sentiment against it? Everybody knows that for many years the prohibitory statutes were of little avail until the prohibitory sentiment was developed. So the prohibitory statutes are not wanting in the Southern States, but they will be of little avail until the prohibitory sentiment is developed. Hence if those who are heaping indiscriminate abuse upon their brethren of the South because they countenance lynching in certain cases, to protect what is deader than life, would lend a hand toward developing a prohibitory sentiment against it among the people of the Southern States, they would be engaged in a more reasonable if not a more hopeful undertaking. R. G.
New York, Aug. 7, 1899.

NEW YORK IN THE '30s.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The articles on New York in the thirties on June 25 and July 13 by "Jimmie" Mackey and Abraham Barker, interested me as well as others who remember the places and occurrences described.

Between 1830 and 1840 I resided with my parents at 23 Beekman Street. My father, Thomas H. Leggett, built at that time at 25 and 27 Beekman Street three brick office buildings, fronting on a broad alley at right angles to the street. It was called Inns of Court, and was occupied throughout by the leading lawyers of the city. My brother, Sylvanus Folger Jenkins Leggett, was an active member of Engine Company No. 13. I well remember the large glazed hat with "13" in white on the front.

There are, to my knowledge, several who were members of Engine Company No. 13 in the thirties still living—namely, William L. Jenkins, who is now over ninety years old, and Henry J. Seaman and Willet Seaman. Mrs. Mary Leggett Corse died last week in Flushing, in her ninety-fourth year. She was the widow of "Barney" Corse, an intimate friend and neighbor of Charles Collins of Dover Street, and associated with him in the movement for the abolition of slavery.

Beekman Street in the thirties was considered an aristocratic street. The names of prominent families in that street in the thirties were Jacob Barker, Joseph T. Lawrence, George L. Fox, the Rev. L. Hance, Thomas H. Leggett, Willet J. Seaman, the Howlands, the Grahams, the Adees, and Charles C. Woodhull. A. I. L. F.
Flushing, L. I., Aug. 2, 1899.

A BOSTONIAN'S SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May a Bostonian suggest a way out of the street sign tribulation as far as the passengers in street cars are concerned? In this dull town it is not customary to use the conductors of these vehicles as scourges for the wicked and the indolent, but as aids to those who have paid the Boston Elevated Railway for "rapid transit," and consequently the conductor, as he starts the car after each pause, calls the name of the next stopping place. Should no one desire to alight at the latter, he announces the name of the next, and so continues throughout the entire length of the route. No standing between the seats of open cars is permitted, but men are allowed to stand on the running board, and sometimes do not know enough to stand aside so that a descending passenger can face to the front of the car. Children too small to climb in easily are lifted in by the conductors, if not accompanied by their fathers, and women with babies are assisted to alight. Naturally, the men are not, as a rule, profoundly learned, and it is best not to ask them any questions about historic sites, and best not to have any dispute with them on the rare occasions when they miss a passenger's signal, for a report to headquarters means the loss of half a day's pay, and the prospect does not make them amiable. If, however, they behaved in the New York fashion, as represented by TIMES correspondents, their places would know them no more.

This applies to the surface roads. In the subway, the conductors are necessarily hurried by the passengers who fight for places so wildly that the principal stations are avoided at certain hours by everybody not compelled by necessity to enter them. Even here the conductors call stations in advance. V. W.
Boston, Aug. 4, 1899.

CRITICISM OF STREET SIGNS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly allow me to compliment G. H. Dowler through your columns for his letter regarding the "Twisting of Street Signs." The assertion he makes in reference to the Prince Street sign, that it faces Broadway and the Broadway sign faces Prince Street, is very true. The same thing can be seen at Broadway and Astor Place. But something more remarkable is at Broadway and Bond Street, where there is no sign at all. If a person not familiar with the streets should want to go there it would be necessary to take a full explanation along.

In case a truck or vehicle should strike against a lamppost so as to twist and turn it out of shape, making it impossible for passers-by to read the street signs, would it be too great an expense to send one or two men to repair it, so as to make it convenient for the public to see the signs easily? Is it not a disgrace for a metropolis such as ours not to have proper street signs? JACK NEWMAN.
New York, Aug. 4, 1899.

Objects to the Street Signs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me, through the columns of your paper, to appeal to the "authorities that be," in the name of common honesty, in the interest of the misguided public, the poor wanderers, the strangers within our gates, and the inhabitants of our city, to stop the public calamity of having our streets mismaned.

If Mazet and his henchmen are truthful there is enough wickedness being done by the present administration of the city without these illuminated falsehoods on every street corner. H.
New York, Aug. 7, 1899.

Pleased with the Street Signs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me a very difficult task to please New Yorkers. I have heard complaints all my life of street signs, and now that Mr. Kearny has tried to make a change—and a splendid one at that—we hear murmurs of dissatisfaction. In some respects the inhabitants of Manhattan are mighty hard to please. I was born and bred in this very city and have lived here most of my life, and the more I see of my countrymen the more I have to apologize for them. They simply kick because they have to say something. Go right on, Mr. Kearny, with your reforms! I can truthfully say that until you took the reins in hand we hadn't a decent electric lamppost, and my European friends laughed at our miserable posts. It's hard to please the crowd, but if the Hon. Dicky Croker doesn't object and they allow Mr. Kearny enough money, New York may compare favorably with foreign cities as far as that Commissioner's work goes. REGINALD THOMSON.
New York, Aug. 6, 1899.

THE CASE OF W. W. ASTOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By to-day's issue of your paper I see that W. W. Astor is still absorbing the attention of some of your readers and therefore I crave to be allowed a few words on the same topic.

It always has been your pride to print "All the news that's fit to print," and that the tone of THE TIMES is the highest, but can you do so still after your late editorial attack on Mr. Astor? Mr. Astor has never been prominent before the general public, and why his recent change in citizenship should call forth such wide attention I am at a loss to understand.

In your remarkable editorial, "W. W. Astor of London," you imply that Mr. Astor is a freak. If so, he is not worthy the serious attention of a leading paper. The comic press would have been sufficient to deal with him, but that a paper like THE TIMES should attack the man as you did is a painful surprise. A. W. SCHUBERT.
152 East Twentieth Street, New York, Aug. 6, 1899.

The Career of Russell Sage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please explain to the readers of THE TIMES why you are willing to take up half a column of your paper exploiting the career of such a man as Russell Sage.

The commercial spirit is the Alpha and Omega of this man's life—hence said life is an absolute failure.

S. B. CHILDS, M. D
Brooklyn, Aug. 5, 1899.

Canadian Bank Bills Good.

From The Toronto (Ont.) Mail and Empire.

Two of the smaller banks in Montreal have closed their doors, but their bills are as good as gold. When Mr. Foster revised the Bank act in 1882 he made bills held by the public a first charge upon the bank, and added a special provision under which all banks contribute to a guarantee fund. If the property of a bank that has failed is insufficient to redeem the bills, then the bills are paid out of this guarantee. The failure of the bank thus does not bring losses to noteholders, as was the case in former days.

Not Mere Numbers, but Weight.

From The New York Observer.

Mr. Gladstone once neatly defined deputation as "a noun of numbers signifying many, but not signifying much." There are people who get up delegations who forget that quality is as important as quantity in such cases. The moral effect of a few good, earnest petitioners is incalculably greater than that of a crowd of moral weaklings, even though the crowd brings or has sent by express a monster petition

All Will Be Over.

From The Dallas (Texas) News, (Dem.)

The prospects now are that Bryan will be nominated, the Chicago platform indorsed without being repeated, an anti-trust plank and a partly anti-imperialistic plank agreed to, the customary "point with pride" and "view with alarm" doxology sung, and all will be over.

NUGGETS.

The Popular Idea.

"If you had a million dollars, what would you do?"

"The Assessor, of course. Got any more fool questions?"—Indianapolis Journal.

She Will Drift Back.

Church people should be patient with the girl who quits going to prayer meeting when she is in love. She will drift back in a few months, and ask their prayers for her husband.—Atchison Globe.

She Had the Last Word.

"They're both of them polyglots, aren't they?

"I should say they were. He proposed to her in six languages, and she said 'yes' in seven."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Quite Characteristic.

The Photographer—Here, Sir, are the cabinets that your son ordered of me.

The Father (regarding one)—The picture is certainly very like him. And he has paid you?

The Photographer—No, Sir.

The Father—That is still more like him.—Boston Courier.

Not for His Health.

Dr. Brown—Aren't you rather inconsistent? You told me the other day that you are 10 per cent. better than you were when you first consulted me, and now you come here and want me to take 20 per cent. off my bill.

Convalescent—But I am not here this time for my health.—Boston Transcript.

THE PARROT'S TRAGEDY.

From The Washington Star.

There was a jolly sailor man, who thought
that it would be
A courteous act to bring some little token
home from sea.
So he bought a pretty parrot of a most re-
splendent hue,
And took him down before the mast to
learn a thing or two.
This jolly tar was wont to pass the idle
hours away
With tales which moved his hearers to
much doubting and dismay.
And the parrot often heard them as they
said, in accents low,
When Jack had spun another yarn, "I won-
der if it's so?"

The parrot was presented to an officer of
state;
He was frequently admitted to the councils
of the great.
He set a fine example 'mid discussion and
research;
He retained his self-possession, and he ne'er
came off the perch.
They told of how a mariner had met a hos-
tile fleet;
How by telepathic valor he had doomed it
to defeat.
But there came an interruption; 'twas a
harsh, yet thoughtless, blow—
The parrot blinked and sagely said, "I won-
der if it's so?"

He heard them read dispatches from a
country far away
Which said, "We've whipped the enemy
just fourteen times to-day;
To question my proceeding scribes and
pharisees may dare,
But remember that round robins are not
likely to be square.
We have found the foe's intrenchments,
and we have him on the run;
We will see him duly punished ere the set-
ting of the sun."
And they felt serene and happy till, in
measured tones, and slow,
There came the innocent remark, "I won-
der if it's so?"

'Twas thus the parrot prattled till, with
murderous intent,
They took him to the river just behind the
monument.
They held him in the water till, beneath
its tepid touch,
Expired the hapless bird who talked not
wisely, but too much.
Quoth they, "We'll stop this clatter when
we've put you out of view."
The poor bird did his best, and said the
only thing he knew.
The hills caught up his last words, uttered
in the twilight glow,
And echoes far and near repeat, "I wonder
if it's so?"

SAMOA'S NEW GOVERNOR

To Be a White Man, American Commissioner Tripp Says.

HOW NATIVES WERE DISARMED

3,500 Rifles Brought by the Badger—To Be Paid for or Returned—Form of Government Kept Secret.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—On board the United States steamer Badger, which brought Bartlett Tripp and Baron Sternberg, the American and German members of the Samoan Commission, here yesterday, there are 3,500 rifles, which the Commissioners took from the followers of Mataafa and Malietoa Tanu. In speaking of these arms Mr. Tripp said:

"The Commissioners on their arrival at Apia, May 13 last, saw at once that the natives would have to be disarmed if peace was to be restored and the commission was to be placed in a position to accomplish anything definite. All the white people on the islands, including the naval officials and the missionaries, thought disarmament was impossible. The Commissioners made up their minds to have it done. Mataafa and his chiefs were sounded on the subject. They were told that the Malietoa Tanu people would be compelled to give up their arms if they did so. Negotiations were carried on quietly, but in a determined manner.

"The Mataafa people wanted to know if they would receive pay for their guns. We had no power to reimburse them. We promised, however, that after peace was established and we returned home they should be compensated for their arms or the latter would be restored to them. On May 31 last the Mataafa people surrendered to us 200 guns. General surprise was expressed at their action. The Malietoa Tanu faction a day later surrendered their arms, the latter including 700 rifles from the British man-of-war at Apia. The Mataafa people soon came in with the remainder of their weapons. The Commissioners will recommend that the natives be paid for the guns.

"Now, as to the form of government the Commissioners have decided upon for the Samoan Islands, we think we have accomplished something definite. I cannot talk about what we have agreed upon. Only three copies of the proposed form of government are in existence. These are in the possession of the three Commissioners, and are intended for their respective Governments. While in a general way some of the features of this proposed form of government are known, it is not true that the document has been given out for publication here or anywhere else.

"The proposed Government provides for a white man as administrator of the island, a Governor General, in other words. He will take the place of a Samoan King. Much of the trouble in the islands has been due to the fact that the natives have always had an elective instead of a hereditary King. The natives realize this fact themselves. Malietoa having resigned as King, that troublesome proposition is now at an end. By having a white administrator in supreme control, it is the hope of the commission that peace will be permanent in the islands. There will also be Consular representatives, but their authority will be more curtailed than at present. The natives will be allowed local self-government. The idea of the Commissioners is to let the natives govern themselves as far as possible.

"We believe that the Government we have recommended meets with general approval on the part of the natives. The three drafts or copies we have are signed by thirteen Mataafa chiefs and a like number of Malietoa's head men. Before drafting the scheme we visited every district and island except Manua. Some chiefs from the latter island were seen. In all the districts meetings were held, and we exchanged views with the natives. Many good suggestions were obtained in this way. Finally a big council was held. On that occasion 400 chiefs met us. There was an equal number from the Mataafa and Malietoa factions. It was a unique and picturesque gathering.

"Lauti, a Mataafa chief, read a lengthy comment, embodying his views as to a form of government. It contained many points we had already decided upon. This coincidence was not strange, because we had previously exchanged views with the natives as to what was best for them. It was the day following this meeting that twenty-six chiefs, thirteen from each faction, signed our three drafts of the proposed Government. The plan will have to be ratified by the three Governments before it becomes effective.

"Chief Lauti is a fine orator. He would rank as an orator in any country. Chief Fatti of the Malietoa following is also an able speaker. Chiefs Lemanu and Wou can also be placed in the same category. When Chief Lemanu bade us goodbye he remarked: 'You are not going back home to make fools of yourselves.' He explained this singular remark by saying: 'You will tell your people that you made peace at Samoa. We do not want to disappoint you. We will keep our word with you. We will keep peace.' Chief Lemanu belongs to the Mataafa following."

Mr. Tripp admitted that Chief Justice Chambers had returned to this country with the intention of resigning. He denied that there had been any friction between Justice Chambers and the commission, and insisted that all along there has been the utmost good feeling. He did not know at what time Mr. Chambers would resign, nor did he know what effect the resignation would have.

"It is true," Commissioner Tripp added, "that we have prepared a confidential report as regarding the affairs at Samoa last Spring. I cannot discuss the character of mine, nor even intimate who I think responsible for the unfortunate loss of life. Considerable damage resulted from the bombardment, and claims aggregating $500,000 are being prepared. The Commissioners had no authority in that matter."

COMMISSION'S ACTION NOT FINAL.

So Far as It Changes Berlin Treaty It Is "Ad Referendum."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The State Department has received a brief dispatch from San Francisco announcing the arrival of the American and German members of the Samoan Commission. They will come to Washington for a conference with the officials, bringing their report and the draft of the treaty which it is proposed to substitute for the treaty of Berlin. At the State Department it is not expected that the commission will hold a meeting here, as the British Commissioner, Mr. Eliot, has gone to London by way of New Zealand. It is doubtful whether two of the Commissioners could do anything beyond submitting their individual reports.

Count von Hacke of the German Embassy called at the State Department during the day and had a long talk with Assistant Secretary Cridler, who has special charge of Samoan affairs. It brought out no new phases, however, as neither of them had received anything from the Commissioners save brief announcements of their landing. It appears that Chief Justice Chambers's visit here many be deferred until next month, as he has written a private letter to one of the officials in this city saying that he probably would put off his visit until September.

According to the view taken at the State Department, the action of the commission, so far as it changes the Berlin treaty, is merely ad referendum, and does not become effective until formally approved by the three Governments, and in this country ratified by the Senate. This is likely to bring about extended consideration of the work done by the commission, although there is no disposition to question the care with which it has proceeded.

Noted Scotch Professor Dead.

GLASGOW, Aug. 7.—The Rev. Alexander Balmain Bruce, D. D., Professor of Apologetics and New Testament Exegesis in the Free Church College, Glasgow, since 1875, died here to-day. He was born in Perthshire in 1831.

Prof. Bruce was the author of a number of valuable theological works, many of which were reprinted in this country. He visited the United States several times, and when last in New York preached in the Brick Presbyterian Church and other pulpits of his denomination.

Spanish Cabinet Crisis Predicted.

MADRID, Aug. 7.—Marshal Martinez Campos, President of the Senate, in an interview just published, foretold a Ministerial crisis in November, adding that the Ministers of War, Marine, and Justice, Gen. Polavieja, Admiral Gomez Imaz, and Señor Duran, respectively, would resign.

SITUATION IN HAITI BETTER.

Minister Powell Gets Good Treatment for Political Prisoners—Financial Troubles Continue.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 7.—No news has been received here from Santo Domingo and in Haiti the political situation has improved. All persons thought capable of taking part in a revolutionary movement have been arrested or have sought refuge in the Consulates. The Government is treating the prisoners with clemency, owing to the intercession of the United States Minister, William F. Powell.

The financial situation here, however, is still critical. Pourparlers have taken place on the subject between the Government and Minister Powell, who has assured the Ministers that a loan, with suitable guarantees, could certainly be floated in the United States. The only difficulty seems to be the control of the customs, which those who are willing to advance money demand in return for the loan. This, up to the present, has been refused by the Government of Haiti, but Mr. Powell hopes to persuade the Ministers to give way.

ARMED DOMINICANS GATHER.

Jiminez Men, 800 Strong, Occupy Several Towns—Government Troops Desert to His Standard.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Aug. 7.—Gens. Pablo Reyes, Ramon Pachero, Clena Navarro, José Polo, and José Jiminez have taken up arms in favor of Don Juan Isidro Jiminez, and occupy the plains of Chaguel and Curabo as far as José de las Matas, as well as the towns of Guayubin, Sabaneta, Manzanilla, and Dajabon, which were abandoned by the troops of the Government of Santo Domingo. More than half these troops are said to have gone over to the camp of Gen. Pacheco, who is reported to have more than 800 well-armed men under his command.

Gen. Guelilio, Governor of Monte Christi, it is claimed, has already lost half his troops, who have gone over to the enemy. He is in a desperate position, and is unable to attack the revolutionists. It is added that he will be obliged to capitulate.

Numbers of Dominicans are arriving in Haiti by sea in order to join the camp of Gen. Pacheco by crossing the frontier.

PUERTO PLATA, Santo Domingo, Aug. 7.—Señor Alvarez, the Minister of Finance, and Señor Cordero, with 100 men, went to Monte Christi yesterday. They united there with 700 men who had been assembled in behalf of the Government for the restoration of order. Armed steamers are watching the coast to prevent the landing of an insurrectionary expedition, should such a thing be attempted. The Governor of Monte Christi has 3,000 men under arms for the preservation of the peace.

The situation is considered grave.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Notwithstanding the growing turbulence in Santo Domingo, as disclosed in press dispatches, neither the State nor the Navy Department has received anything up to the close of office hours to-day to show that our officials there were apprehensive over the developments. The authorities here are proceeding on the theory that the existing order of affairs is regular, and this will continue to be the course observed. Only in the event that the insurrection becomes strong enough to establish a de facto form of government is there any likelihood that its claims could be taken into consideration, as against the present de jure Government.

GEN. JIMINEZ SATISFIED.

Says for the Present Havana Will Be His Headquarters.

HAVANA, Aug. 7.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminez, who was interviewed to-day, said he was in daily receipt of about twenty-five cablegrams from Santo Domingo, where all was going well. He exhibited a letter, which he said was from a person of influence, advising him not to risk participancy in an expedition, as the result was assured, and was only a matter of time. According to the writer, if anything happened to Jiminez, the people of Santo Domingo would regard it as a great loss, inasmuch as their ideals and hopes regarding good government were bound up in him. Moreover, the present conditions needed a man in some respects like Heureaux, whereas the present Executive, Wenceslao Figuereo, although he tried to work on the lines laid down by Heureaux, was mean, unpopular, and incapable of carrying on the administration with the necessary vigor.

Gen. Jiminez said that he could not leave Havana at present, as he must have a headquarters from which to send orders and at which to receive news, but when all was assured he would go. He remarked that he counted on a majority of four-fifths and talked in a very confident strain, expressing himself as hopeful of complete success.

He asserted that he was receiving offers of assistance from many Cubans.

Warships Watch Santo Domingo.

SANTO DOMINGO, Aug. 7.—The United States gunboat Machias has left here for Punta Macoris. The United States cruiser New Orleans remains here.

GERMAN'S VIEW OF PEACE.

One of That Country's Delegates Reviews the Conference's Work.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—Baron von Stengel of the Munich University, who was second in rank in Germany's delegation at the recent Peace Conference at The Hague, has published an article upon the results of the conference.

It is in the same spirit as the notorious pamphlet defending war which he issued just before the conference convened. He says he doubts whether it was necessary to deal so minutely with arbitration. "A good sword," he continues, "is the best protector of a country's rights, and it would be unwise and unpatriotic for Germans to join peace societies in advocating courts of arbitration."

Americans to Build a Peace Chapel.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 7.—The American delegates to the recent Peace Conference have offered, on behalf of the United States, to erect near the English Church a peace chapel, with a stone to commemorate the conference. The offer has been gratefully accepted.

The Czar Honors M. Delcasse.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 7.—The Czar has conferred upon M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Alexander Newsky Order in diamonds.

Commercial Treaty with Trinidad.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, informed the West India Committee to-day that, subject to ratification, a convention had been arranged with the United States on behalf of Trinidad, admitting certain American products duty free into Trinidad and reducing the American duties on certain articles 12½ per cent., while granting the United States favored nation treatment.

Venezuelan Boundary Case.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—At the session of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission to-day, M. Mallet-Prevost, the Secretary of the commission, in continuing his presentation of the Venezuelan case, discussed various claims relative to the interior of Guiana, quoting documents to show that the Dutch never went above the first cataracts of the Essequibo and other rivers.

British Steamer Totally Wrecked.

CORUNNA, Spain, Aug. 7.—The British steamer Winthrope, from Newport July 21 for Lisbon, from which, as reported Aug. 5, nineteen persons landed at Muros, Province of Corunna, struck on a rock. It is now learned, while on her way from Huelva, Spain, to Antwerp, and was totally wrecked. Her crew landed safely at Muros, in their own boats.

The French Superior Council of War.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Gen. Pierron has been appointed to succeed Gen. de Negrier as a member of the Superior Council of War.

Gen. de Negrier was removed from membership in the Superior Council of War July 25 for making remarks incompatible with military discipline.

More Church Riots in Spain.

MADRID, Aug. 7.—Serious disturbances have recurred at Castellon. Opposing bands of Catholics and Free Thinkers fought in front of a church yesterday and several persons, including a priest, were injured.

Rain Improves the Situation in India.

BOMBAY, Aug. 7.—There has been a slight fall of rain in various parts of Western India during the last two days. The monsoon is current again, though not strongly. The situation is somewhat improved.

Japanese Flag Not Over Wake Island.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—A dispatch received here from Tokio says there is no truth in the report that the Japanese flag has been hoisted over Wake Island, northwest of the Mariannes.

Harvard Athlete Wins in England.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS, England, Aug. 7.—F. J. Quinlan of Harvard won a 100-yard dash here to-day.

BOSTONIANS NOT TO RETIRE.

Mr. Barnabee Denies the Report, but Says Jessie Bartlett Davis Will Leave the Stage.

Rumors were current yesterday that the famous opera company known as the Bostonians would retire permanently from the field of comic opera, in which it has figured prominently for many years. Henry Clay Barnabee, who was in New York yesterday attending to some of the details in connection with the company's coming season, denied that any such plan was contemplated.

Arrangements were concluded by Mr. Barnabee yesterday with Klaw & Erlanger for a tour of the company, which will begin Sept. 11 at Troy, N. Y., and extend through to San Francisco and Seattle. During this extensive tour the organization will be heard in all the operas in its repertoire, and two new productions will be given, one by Herbert and Smith, which has not been named thus far, and another by a Russian named J. Minkowsky, the book of which is being revised by Frederick Rankin, and which is entitled "The Smugglers of Badayez."

Mr. Barnabee confirmed the report that Miss Jessie Bartlett Davis, the contralto of the company, had severed her connections with the organization, and would be succeeded by Miss Marcia Van Dresser, formerly of Augustin Daly's company. Miss Davis has contemplated retiring for a year, and only recently decided to take this step. She probably will remain off the stage permanently, and devote her time hereafter to her family and her home, which is at Crown Point, Ind.

Kaltenborn's "Symphony Night."

Kaltenborn's Orchestra will give a "Symphony Night" at the St. Nicholas Garden this evening. Max Karger, violinist, will be the soloist. This is the programme:

Overture—"Euryanthe" ..... Weber
"Scenes Picturesque" ..... Massenet
Violin solo—
Nocturne, D major ..... Chopin-Wilhelmj
"Spinnerlied" ..... Popper-Auer
Mr. Karger.
Waltz, "Freuet Euch des Lebens" ..... Strauss
Symphony No. 6 ("Pathetique") .. Tschaikowsky
D minor Op. 74.
1. Adagio—Allegro non troppo. 2. Allegro con grazia. 3. Allegro molto vivace. 4. Adagio lamentoso.
Intermission.
Overture, "Leonore No. 3" ..... Beethoven
"Danse Maccabre" ..... Saint-Saens
Violin solo .....
Mr. Karger.
Bacchanale, "Tannhaeuser" ..... Wagner
Waltz, "Wiener Blut" ..... Strauss

"Fairy Godmother" Produced.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—The first production on any stage of Clinton Stuart's "Fairy Godmother" was given at the California Theatre to-night by the Frawley Company. The play is an adaptation of one of the elder Dumas's dramas. Miss Blanche Bates played the leading part. The period of the play is the sixteenth century.

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—Mr. Kaltenborn offers, among the many attractions this week, instrumental specialties and vocalists. The Wagner night on Friday will be continued.

TERRACE GARDEN.—Manager Heuman's engagement this season of Herbert's Twenty-second Regiment Band has proved far more successful than he anticipated, and the probabilities are that the band will be re-engaged for next season, with eminent soloists in addition, to make the programme doubly interesting

VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN.—Last evening a large and thoroughly pleased audience witnessed an entertainment provided by Oscar Hammerstein which bristled with good numbers. It included the Metueff brothers, Belle Davis and her pickaninny actors, Galletti's monkeys, Cautier, Morris's pony circus, Catharine Bartho, and numerous others.

NEW YORK ROOF GARDEN.—Carmelita, ably assisted by Señor Rafael, in their danse Espagnol; the Hawaiian Queens, and Johnnie Carroll are numbered among the new attractions on the bill for the week. Mme. Herrmann increased the interest in her act last evening by the introduction of an entirely new series of illusions. The remainder of the programme remained the same as last week.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN.—The Myro troupe presented for the first time in this city their eccentric pantomime act—a specialty which is not new to New Yorkers, having been given many times before by other vaudeville artists. The remaining part of the programme contained Randall and Leon, Mlle. Marie Bouregard, McFee and Hill, the Donazetta trio, Mack and Daly, Miss Sadie Probst, and others.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Rossow Midgets headed the bill at this house yesterday and managed to keep the audience in good humor while they occupied the stage with their imitations of popular singers. Henri French, with his acts on the bicycle and clever juggling; Tim Murphy, Mrs. Waterhouse, a soprano; Francelli and Lewis, Dolan and Lenhart, and Haines and Pettingill proved the remaining numbers on the programme.

CASINO THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—"The Maid in the Moon" continues to attract large audiences, and the burlesque, with its up-to-date foolery and its pleasing music, affords an amusing half hour. Bartell and Morris and Edward Redway provide the new features of the vaudeville bill. Among the other entertainers in the olio are Miss Ruth White, Miss Christine Blessing, and Amorita. In the auditorium the new production, "The Rounders" from its increasing audiences, indicates a long and prosperous engagement.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Besides the rendezvous of the New York Yacht Club at New London, there was little of interest happening at any of the suburban places, except the usual routine of golf matches, boat racing, luncheons, and dinners. A few people passed through town, and among these was Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Jr. At this time of year, however, even Fifth Avenue in the middle of the day looks strangely deserted, and only once in a while can a few fashionable people in for a day's shopping be seen at any of the restaurants.

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A few engagements have been announced, among the most interesting of which is that of Miss Marie Livingston Pell, the daughter of the late Arthur K. Pell, and John D. Watts. The announcement came from London, where Miss Pell has been living with her sister, Mrs. George S. Vincent.

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There are yet a few people sailing on the ships going out to-day and to-morrow, and there are some well-known names on the passenger lists of those expected to arrive daily. But the majority of the New Yorkers who went abroad have either all returned or are remaining over until Autumn. Mrs. F. G. Bourne, Temple Bowdoin, Miss Ely, Col. K. Turnour Featherstonhaugh and Mrs. Featherstonhaugh of England, A. S. Trevor, and Mrs. Osgood are booked for to-morrow on the Teutonic, and W. T. Pullman, Amzi L. Barber, Mrs. Thomas W. Cridler, the Marquise d'Oyley of Paris, whose husband, the Marquis d'Oyley, was a brother of the late Dr. Thomas Evans of Paris; Miss Wells, H. Dillon Ripley, and C. H. Sanford are on the list of those St. Louis. The Germanic, which left Liverpool last Wednesday, has on her list Mr. and Mrs. J. Clifton Edgar, H. Van de Linde, and "Mrs. Choate." The list does not specify whether this is Mrs. Joseph H. Choate or not.

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Of Americans abroad, Mr. and Mrs. Henry White were reported at Ostend. They will make a tour of several Continental watering places. Mrs. De Garmendia and the Misses De Garmendia are at Nymphemburg, in Bavaria, where they have been the guests of the Infanta Paz and her husband, Louis Ferdinand, Prince of Bavaria. Miss Pepella De Garmendia's health is very much improved. She has been one of the patients of the Prince, who is a physician of great renown, but who only practices in royal circles and among the friends of the royal family. The Misses Willing, cousins of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and their aunt, Miss Hoy, are at Homburg, where are also Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, who is entertained so lavishly at Newport last Summer. At Baden Baden were Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wainwright and Mrs. Huger Pratt. Col. Horace Brooker is traveling in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.

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The Duke of Manchester is again, as will be seen by this morning's cable, reported engaged to an actress. This time it is Miss Gertrude Elliott, the sister of Maxine Elliott, the wife of "Nat" Goodwin. At one time it was stated that the Duke was going to marry Miss Blair, the daughter of "Mary," Duchess of Sutherland, (Lady Rollit,) who has made her début on the stage, and is, moreover, an heiress, and long ago it was Mlle. Cleo de Merode, the dancer with the concealed ears, of whom one seldom hears nowadays. The young Duke is very fond of the stage and theatrical people, and has histrionic ambitions himself, but those who know him do not think his intentions of marrying any of these ladies very serious.

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According to the man who always delights in statistics, the past London season has only been a moderate success. It began very late and ended very early. In fact, there was little more than six weeks of it. There is still some talk of changing the fashionable season to Winter, and the Prince of Wales is said to be in favor of it. The florists were well satisfied, owing to the craze for natural flower table decoration, but the town landlords were very dismal. Those who come up to London, unless they are millionaires, now hire flats or go to hotels, and the fashion of dining at fashionable restaurants has taken such a hold on society and has proved such a relief from the cares of housekeeping, that it has induced many to give up renting furnished houses for the season.

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At the wedding of Mr. Guy Verplanck Richards and Miss Alice Reese, which will take place to-morrow at Wappingers Falls, and at which there will be a large attendance of fashionable New Yorkers, two more ushers will be added to the list already published. These are Mr. Edward Johnson and Mr. Bradish Johnson Carroll.

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On Monday, Aug. 14, at noon, in Bethesda Episcopal Church, Saratoga Springs, New York, will occur the wedding of Miss Fanny Evans Payn of Saratoga and Mr. Arthur Marcus King of New York City.

The bride-elect is the daughter of Mrs. Mary B. Payn and granddaughter of former Congressman James M. Marvin. Mr. King, who is Assistant United States District Attorney at New York, is the only son of the Rev. Dr. James M. King, late of New York, and now Secretary of the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with headquarters at Philadelphia.

Miss Payn will have as maid of honor Miss Clara Elizabeth King of New York City, sister of the bridegroom.

The bridesmaids will be Miss Agnes Louise Putnam of Saratoga, Miss Helen Haight Vassar of Ballston, Miss Marie Ernest Cottringer of Philadelphia, Miss May S. Stratton of New York, Miss Eleanor Eglinton Montgomerie of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Miss Charlotte Ingersoll of Beloit, Wis.

Mr. King will be attended by Mr. Alfred Opdyke of New York as best man.

The ushers will be Mr. Murray Marvin Shoemaker, a cousin of the bride; Mr. James M. Marvin, Jr., and Mr. Wharton Meehan, brothers of the bride, all of Saratoga; Dr. John Elliot Shrady and Mr. Peter Henry Burnett of New York, and Mr. Herbert Lawrence Carpenter of Rochester. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Joseph Cary, rector of Bethesda Church. Immediately following the ceremony a reception will be given at the home of the bride's mother, No. 3 Franklin Square.

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This is the yachting week par excellence of the season. Although this year the coming international cup race in October's first week is an event of such importance that it will to some extent overshadow in yachting annals the present week, not even an America's Cup race can dim the interest or glory of the week which brings the annual New York Yacht Club cruise to the average yachtsman and his feminine, as well as his masculine, friends. The rendezvous of the New York Yacht Club fleet, at New London, yesterday woke that sleepy old resort to life and transferred for the nonce the centre of social interest from Newport to the Connecticut seaport. Thither repaired on boats and trains Sunday night and all day yesterday hundreds of well-known men to join this or that boat of the fleet, and also quite a number of women, for, when the cruise, as this year, extends no further than Vineyard Haven, many of the steam yachts and some of the larger sailing yachts which do not make a point of racing take the feminine relatives and friends of their owners on board.

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New London Harbor presented the usual interesting and beautiful spectacle yesterday, and especially last evening, always afforded when the New York Yacht Club fleet anchors there. This year the fleet is so much larger than usual that the spectacle was enhanced in beauty. It was the day and night of the Summer, not only for the New London Summer girl, but for the more modish sisters who are spending the season at the Pequot and Fort Griswold Hotels and in the numerous pretty cottages that line the shores of the Thames, from the New London Lighthouse to the city on the left, and from Fisher's Island Sound to Groton and beyond on the right. The New London Casino was, of course, the chief assembling place of the yachtsmen, and a dance there was a feature of the evening. New London, or rather the Pequot House colony, which is the leading social set at the resort, has had thus far a quiet Summer, even for the Pequot colony, which stands now to New York very much as does Nahant to Boston, and which answers to the late Tom Appleton's witty characterization of Nahant, as "cold roast Boston" and as "having the quiet of the grave without its calm." The departure for the gayer and livelier atmosphere of Southampton two years ago of such active couples as the Mays, McVickers, and others left New London to its fate, and the present Summer has been even duller up to this time than its two immediate predecessors. Mrs. William Schall and her cousin, Mrs. James Andarlese, have been the leaders in whatever gayety there has been, but this has been little.

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The coming of the yachts changed all this, however, and with the Casino and the hotels filled all day and evening with sunburned yachtsmen and their guests; with numerous dinners on the yachts to which many of the New London Summer guests were invited, and with the harbor crowded with yachts all illuminated at evening, a transformation scene was worked. Many of the women who are spending the Summer at New London will go as guests on the yachts to-day to Shelter Island, and from there to Newport to-morrow. The largest parties on the steam yachts are on W. K. Vanderbilt's Valiant, Commodore Morgan's Corsair, J. R. Drexel's Sultana, Harry Walter's Navara, John Jacob Astor's Nourmahal, and ex-Commodore Gerry's Electra, and of the sailing yachts, on Commodore Postley's Colonia, W. Gould Brokaw's Amorita, and H. F. Lippit's Quisetta. There is more visiting among the yachts than usual, and the cruise bids fair to be an eventful one from the social as well as the yachting standpoint.

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Yesterday was comparatively a quiet one at Newport and Narragansett Pier, and today will be the same, as social interest has been transferred to New London and Shelter Island. With the coming of the yacht club fleet to Newport on Wednesday this will all be changed, and for two days and also at the week's end, when the yachts return from their run to Vineyard Haven, both resorts will have the most interesting days of their season. The yachtsmen will be away from Newport on the night of the Casino dance, (Thursday,) but it is probable that a special dance will be organized in their honor. Sunday next will be a great day at Narragansett Pier—in fact, the day of the season at the resort—for the yachtsmen who will return from Vineyard Haven on Saturday will run over to the Pier for the daylight hours of Sunday, at least.

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Newport is to have a new belle at the week's end, and as this is a Philadelphia Summer at Newport, it is quite in accordance with the fitness of things that she should come from the Quaker City. She is Miss Christine Penrose, who is to visit Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Dulles. Miss Penrose is a tall and very handsome young girl, inheriting all her mother's good looks, and is chataigne in coloring.

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Mrs. Alfred Bishop Mason is now at her pretty cottage at York Harbor, Me., where she is entertaining in her usual delightful way. Mrs. Mason is fast recovering from the severe operation she recently underwent for an ailment which at one time threatened the loss of her sight. She will return to the City of Mexico in the Autumn to again preside over the charming house which has become the central leading place for well introduced and placed Americans in the City of Mexico, as well as for the best of Mexican society. Mrs. Mason's nearest neighbors at York Harbor, and who occupy respectively charming cottages, picturesquely placed on the pretty York River, about a mile from its mouth, are Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, and the Rev. Newton Perkins, Mrs. Perkins, and their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Perkins. There are comparatively few New Yorkers this Summer at York Harbor, but the resort is filled with the Philadelphians and Bostonians, who were found in former Summers at Narragansett Pier and Bar Harbor, and who have fled to York because they there find that "primitive simplicity" formerly existing at the other two places, and which disappears with the advent of New Yorkers.

ENTERTAINED AT BAR HARBOR.

Canoe Club Gave a Ball in Honor of Admiral Sampson and Other Officers—Other Social Items.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 7.—Admiral Sampson and the principal officers from the New York, Massachusetts, and Indiana came ashore to-night to attend the ball given in their honor by the Canoe Club at the Malvern.

The ballroom was gayly decorated with flags and bunting and banks of palms. The Reception Committee included Mrs. Robert Amory, Miss Berry, Miss Christine W. Biddle, Mrs. Edward Coles, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. Henry E. Drayton, Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mrs. John J. Emery, Miss S. Furness, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. Francis H. Johnson, Countess Laugier Villars, Mrs. F. W. Lawrence, Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mrs. Edward B. Mears, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, Mrs. A. P. Peabody, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. George A. Robbins, Mrs. Thomas A. Lord, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mrs. Edward I. Snelling, Mrs. J. Quincey Thorndyke, Mrs. I. Madison Taylor, and Mrs. John B. Trevor.

Among the officers present were Admiral Sampson, Capt. F. E. Chadwick, Lieut. Commander W. B. Bagley, Lieuts. C. C. Rogers, J. B. K. Blish, A. C. Almy, Ensigns H. P. Perrill, and A. J. Wadham, Naval Cadets J. S. Graham and J. W. Clement of the New York, Capt. H. C. Taylor, Lieut. Commander A. E. Culver, Lieuts. J. B. Bernadou, W. K. Harrison, and T. Washington, Ensign W. W. Falcone, Naval Cadet J. E. Bailey of the Indiana; Capt. C. J. Train, Lieut. Commanders K. Niles and T. M. Potts, Lieuts. J. H. Gibbons, S. S. Wood, Victor Blue, Naval Cadets L. Shane, E. E. Penner, and G. A. Bissett of the Masaschusetts.

R. Hall McCormick gave a small coaching party and picnic at Otter Creek this afternoon in honor of Admiral Sampson. Mr. McCormick drove with him on his coach, the Admiral, Capt. Chadwick, and Lieut. Commander K. Niles of the New York, and Capt. C. J. Train of the Massachusetts. The party was joined at Otter Creek by Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. C. Van Wyck, Mrs. Cortwright, Mrs. Henry Whelen, Miss McCormick, and Mrs. George Lord.

Among the New Yorkers present at the dance other than those of the committee were Mr. and Mrs. Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. E. G. Fabbe, the Misses Patterson, Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Miss Carpenter, Chevalier Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Edward A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Lea Luquer, Stephen Bonsal, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell, Harry T. Sloane, Miss Alice Van Nest, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, G. Willet Van Nest, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beales, Miss Trevor, Miss Madeline Knowlton.

Justice and Mrs. Edward Patterson of New York entertained at dinner to-night at their cottage. Among the guests were the Misses Patterson, Baron De Strale, and Count Von Rosen of the Swedish Legation, and Theodore Bjorsken. After the dinner the guests attended the naval ball.

Dr. and Mrs. Edward A. Smith of New York gave a dinner at their Summer residence, Colonial Hall, to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beales of New York entertained at dinner at the Malvern to-night, preceding the ball.

This afternoon the baseball nine from the battleship Massachusetts defeated a team composed of young men from the Summer colony by a score of 7 to 6.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 7.—The Earl of Yarmouth made a number of calls to-day on the younger set of the cottagers, to ask their assistance in the amateur performances which are to be given during the first week in September at the Casino. The cast will be selected this week, and rehearsals will be held at the Casino theatre during the evenings and mornings when possible.

To have the rehearsals entertaining, the Earl proposes to have an orchestra at the Casino during the rehearsals and have some of the young people sing. Some of the young ladies already selected for the cast are the Misses Edith Clapp, Julia Dent Grant, Elsie French, Elsie Clews, Lily Oelrichs, Gray, Evelyn Burden, Estelle Willoughby, Little, Whiting, and Fifi Potter. A dozen or so more are to be asked to join. A dance is to follow the performance, and several specialties will be given by the cottagers between the acts.

Mrs. John R. Drexel will give a large dinner dance at the Golf Club during the latter part of the month, and the affair may be a fancy dress dance, with handsome electric effects, especially designed for the occasion. Some of the cottagers are anxious that these affairs shall occur at the Golf Club, where electric light experts are working day and night to have the house completed for use at night after Monday.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., is arranging for a dinner dance for young people for her daughter, Miss Swan, during the latter part of the month. The affair will occur at the Clambake Club's quarters, on Easton's Point. There will be present an old-time fiddler, who will play and call off for a number of special square dances. There will be other original features as well. Later, at Wayside, Miss Swan will be given a dinner dance by her father, when she will be formally introduced.

Squash tennis is now the fad, and the new squash court at the Casino for days ahead is in great demand. This morning Mrs. William R. Travers and Miss Fifi Potter, accompanied by Payne Whitney and several other gentlemen, took possession of and, relieving William Post, who is one of the best squash tennis players here, enjoyed the game until the luncheon hour arrived.

Tennis and the morning concerts at the Casino have not in years attracted the attention of the cottagers as they have this season, and to-day there was a large number of spectators about the courts, and luncheons at the grillrooms were, in consequence, numerous.

Already several of the tables have been engaged at the grillrooms for Thursday evening, prior to the dance, and a "Dutch treat" dinner will be given by thirty cottagers.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., still holds the speed record among the automobilists, and none of this class of carriages can pass him with his locomobile. At 11 o'clock to-day not an automobile was to be found at the station, but at the entrance to Bailey's Beach there were twelve, which had been left there by their owners, who were bathing.

As regards the lady drivers of horseless carriages, it is a tie as to the best driver between Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. John R. Drexel, and Miss Daisy Post.

H. Roger Winthrop, who left Newport last week to drive through Long Island on his French automobile, has returned without having accomplished the trip, owing to the breaking of his pump.

Foxhall Keene entertained at luncheon yesterday, and dinners were given last evening by Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. George L. Rives, and Col. Edward Morrell.

The date of the annual parade of the Coaching Club has been set for Saturday, Aug. 26. The start this season will be changed from 12:30 to 4:30 o'clock, this change being made to suit the members who find that the former time of starting was inconvenient. The meeting will be in Narragansett Avenue with the horses and coaches facing Bellevue. President Frederick Bronson will lead the parade, which will be minus the annual review at Graves Point, but instead the coaches will go around the Ocean Drive and then turn into the golf club, where the members will have tea. Invitations were sent out to-day to the members. It is expected that among the new whips to be seen in line will be Foxhall Keene and Robert L. Gerry. The line will be drawn up at some convenient spot, when the guests, whips, and coaches will be photographed.

Prof. Alexander Agassiz, accompanied by his son, Max Agassiz, will shortly start on a Government expedition.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Agassiz are the guests of Mr. Agassiz's father, Prof. Agassiz, at Castle Hill.

Mrs. George C. Mason has rented her cottage, on the southerly side of Champlin Street, to Winthrop Rutherfurd of New York for the remainder of the season.

Miss Jean James of Albany, N. Y., is a guest at Mapleside.

Mr. and Mrs. Seymour H. Stone and Miss A. C. Robinson of Syracuse are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Taggart.

Miss Fisher of Philadelphia is the guest of Mrs. William E. Carter.

Casino registers include Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Watson and Miss Florence Swan.

The steam yacht Valiant sails for New York to-day, and will return Saturday.

It is said Mrs. Drexel will lead the cake walk at her musicale Saturday. W. K. Vanderbilt, so reports have it, is to lead in the walk with Mrs. Drexel.

Richard Peters has arrived for the season, and, with F. O. Beach, went over the Ocean Drive in an automobile this evening.

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations will observe the anniversary of the death of King Philip on Aug. 12 with a luncheon at the Casino and a drive about the Ocean Drive. The officers and some of the members of the order are: Governor—Dr. V. Mott Francis; Deputy Governor—Elisha Dyer; Secretary—Lewis F. Burroughs; Treasurer—George C. Nightingale; Chancellor—Hamilton B. Tompkins; W. Watts Sherman, John P. Sanborn, Hugh K. Norman, Reginald Norman, Prof. Monroe, and Lieut. Commander Murdock of the War College.

At the annual meeting of the Newport Casino corporation, held at the Casino this morning, the annual reports were read and were found most satisfactory. The balloting for Governors resulted in the re-election of Thomas F. Cushing,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.

Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.

Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.

U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.

Branch Offices { 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Exge Bldg 56 WORTH ST., 20 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
44-46 BROADWAY.
Orders executed on all Exchanges for cash or on liberal margins.
Outside securities bought and sold for cash only.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Members Consolidated Exchange of N.Y.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.

In view of the early reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Co., of which system your property is an essential part, and in consideration of the fact that it is proposed to appropriate out of earnings a sum sufficient to meet some extraordinary expenditures, thereby imperiling the payment of the interest on your Bonds, it is deemed of the utmost importance that Bondholders should unite for mutual protection.

Therefore the undersigned, representing a majority of the issue, ask you to join them, by depositing your Bonds with The Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, on or before the 1st of September, 1899.

Negotiable certificates will be issued to depositors.

Copies of the Bondholders' agreement can be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or of either one of the Bondholders' Committee.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.

New York, July 27, 1899.

MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000

OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary,
W. NORTH DUANE, Treasurer.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co.
OF OREGON.

In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:

Nos. 2, 27, 356, 388, 700, 769, 787, 910, 1009, 1031, 1087, 1160, 1168, 1572, 1739, 2102, 2774, 3527, 3713, 3814,

and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, 16-22 William Street, New York, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 10th day of August, 1899, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, July 18, 1899.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK of moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 4, Chapter 639, of the Banking Law of 1892 of the State of New York.

April, 1893.....G. W. Cross, New York..$68.37
May, 1893.....Estate of Thomas B. Twee-dle, New York..... 74.98
December, 1889..F. Di Humy, New York.. 78.45

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER.
Sworn to before me this 7th day of August, 1899.
G. F. KRAPP, (62,) Notary Public, N. Y. City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BRADDOCK GAS AND LIGHT COMPANY, OF BRADDOCK, PA.

Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under a mortgage to the Central Trust Company of New York, dated March 2nd, 1891, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par and accrued interest on the second day of October, 1899, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York. Interest ceases October 2, 1899.

The numbers of the bonds to be redeemed are Bonds 1 to 6 and 101 to 250, inclusive.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By George Sherman, Vice-President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, August 9, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.)
1 sh. Consolidated Gas Co.
3 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
1 sh. New York Mutual Gas Light Co.
1 sh. Northern Pacific R. R. preferred.
3 shs. Standard Gas Light Co. prefd.
3 shs. Standard Gas Light Co. common.
3 shs. Washington Trust Co.
3 shs. Terminal Warehouse Co. of N. Y.
2 shs. N. Y. Central and Hudson River R. R. Co.
1 sh. Hocking Valley R. R. prefd.
3 shs. St. Paul & Duluth R. R. prefd.
3 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.

(BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.)
1,000 shs. East Tenn., Vir. and Geo. R. R. com.
100 shs. Lou., New Albany and Chic. Ry. com.
15 shs. Putnam Gravel Co.
200 shs. Mo., Kansas and Texas R. R. common.
$300 Colorado Midland Ry., 4 p. c. Scrip.
6 shs. Colorado Midland Ry. prefd.
14 shs. Colorado Midland Ry. common.
$17.07 Atch., Top. and Santa Fé Old Stock Scrip.
16 shs. Lake Shore Traffic.
45 shs. Grand Junction Elec. and Man'f'g Co.
4,000 shs. Cumberland Mining and Smelting Co.
300 shs. Bi-Metallic Mining and Milling Co.
12 shs. Kaukauna Water Power.
4,000 shs. Lemhi Placer Mining Co.
$100 United States 4 p. c. Bd., Apl., 1895, Coup.
9,444 shs. Virginia M. Consold. Mining Co.
1,000 shs. Mollie Gibson Consold. Mining and Milling Co.
230 shs. General Traction Co. Limited.
40,000 shs. Mineral Farm Consolidated Mining Co.
250 shs. Standard Steel and Iron Co.
1,111 shs. Virginia M. Consolidated Mining Co.
75 shs. Calumet Canal and Impt. Co.
2,500 shs. Argentum Juniata Mining Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shs. Phenix Insurance Co.
$2,000 Pennsylvania Central Brewing Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1927.
15 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
3 shs. Trust Co. of America.
38 shs. Natl. Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
5 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
50 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
29 shs. Music Hall Co. of N. Y.
140 shs. Knickerbocker Real Estate Co.
9 shs. Niagara Junction Ry. Co. Prefd.
36 shs. Niagara Development Co. Prefd.
$1,023.08 Niagara Development Co. Interest Scrip.
500 shs. Denver Union Water Co. Prefd.
$9,000 Verdigris Valley, Independence & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds.
$5,000 People's Brewing Co., of Trenton, N. J., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1939.
20 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
25 shs. Fourth National Bank.
$5,000 Indiana Natural and Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$5,000 Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co. Prefd. (Subscription Receipt.)
10 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
40 shs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
75 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
101 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
25 shs. United States Trust Co.
45 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
6 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$10,000 Mannesmann Cycle Tube Works, 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
28 shs. American Bank Note Co.
60 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. Guar.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Aug. 8, at 12:30 P. M.
at the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
1 Membership New York Produce Exchange.
$8,000 Forty-second Street, Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Avenue R. R. Co. 2d Mortgage Income Bonds.
200 shares Peoria & Eastern R. R. Co., $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
Northwest Corner Liberty St.
CAPITAL. . . $2,500,000
SURPLUS. . . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer, and Fiscal Agent.

Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.

Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.

Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

OFFICERS.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

ASHBEL P. FITCH,	WILLIAM E. SPIER,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,	ANSON R. FLOWER,
HENRY S. MANNING,	HENRY S. REDMOND,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL,	JOHN R. HEGEMAN,
MYRON T. HERRICK,	C. I. HUDSON,
CHAS. F. CUTLER,	S. C. T. DODD,
EMERSON McMILLIN,	WILLARD BROWN,
H. O. HAVEMEYER,	PHILIP LEHMAN,
JAMES L. DOYALD,	EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
GEORGE CROCKER,	GEORGE BLUMENTHAL,
J. WILLIAM CLARK,	EDWARD C. SCHAEFFR,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,	

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 2.
Columbus Consolidated Street Railroad Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, DATED JULY 1, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that twenty (20) First Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus Consolidated Street Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Third of the Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

20	118	228	374	423	516	646
44	153	266	410	507	528	761
103	156	363	413	508	637	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due January 1st, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
BY G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the twenty bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Co. of New York.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOREGOING CERTIFICATE, SAID MENTIONED BONDS WILL BE PAID AT THIS OFFICE ON OR AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1900, AT 110 PER CENT., TOGETHER WITH THE COUPON MATURING JANUARY 1, 1900, ($1,125 PER BOND.)

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
BY G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
New York, 58 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 402 Walnut.
Boston, 85 State Street.

Our offices being connected by private wires, enables us to promptly execute orders for INVESTMENT or on MARGIN 3 to 5 per cent. on the NEW YORK, BOSTON, and PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," containing the information needed to deal in securities profitably, with prices for 10 to 30 years, issued gratis and mailed free; also Stock, Grain, and Cotton letter.

Up-town Offices, 1,132 Broadway, near 26th St.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY,
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

FINANCIAL.

We desire to buy
Bank of America,
Nat'l Bk. of Republic,
Western Natl. Bank,
Seaboard Nat. Bank.

WE ALSO DEAL IN ALL
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
38 WALL STREET.

PROPOSALS.

Bond Notice.

Sealed proposals will be received by the City of Williamsport, Pa., until Thursday, August 17th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon for the purchase of $500,000 refunding coupon bonds of the denomination of $1,000, bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per centum per annum, free of all taxes to be dated September 1, 1899, redeemable on and after September 1, 1909, and payable September 1, 1929. Proposals will be received for the whole or any portion of said amount to be issued, the city reserving the right to reject any or all bids. A certified check payable to Edward L. Taylor, City Treasurer, of one per cent. of the amount bid for, must accompany each bid to guarantee bona fides of bid.

Proposals must be sealed and addressed to "Bond Committee of Councils, Williamsport, Pa."

BRUA C. KEEFER,
J. B. EMERY,
H. G. TENNEY,
Bond Committee.

July 28, 1899.

DIVIDENDS.

186th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 27, 1899.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1, 1899.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago).

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 25th, 1899. The transfer books will close in New York on August 12th, 1899, at noon, and will reopen August 26th, 1899, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

Fort Wayne & Jackson R. R. Co.

The semi-annual dividend due Sept. 1, 1899, on the preferred capital stock of the Fort Wayne and Jackson R. R. Co. will be payable on and after that date at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York. The transfer books will be closed from Aug. 18 to Sept. 2, 1899. EDWIN S. MARSTON, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 18, 1899.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15th. The transfer books will be closed from August 1st to 15th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,

No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.

The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A Trust Receipt for eighty-three shares of the Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, issued in the name of Anna W. Syms. A suitable reward will be paid by the undersigned for its return, or for any information that will lead to its recovery. CHAS. CHASE, Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Notice of Dissolution of Co-partnership

To whom it may concern:

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of the UNIVERSAL ELECTRIC PULL SOCKET AND SWITCH COMPANY, and doing business at 409-413 East 91st St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, has this day been dissolved. Dated New York, Aug. 5th, 1899.

COKE ON THE BOSTON & MAINE.

Fulfilling All Expectations as a Fuel—Advantages Over Coal.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—President Lucius Tuttle of the Boston and Maine said to-day regarding the introduction of coke as a fuel on this system:

"Coke, as produced by the New England Gas and Coke Company, is a perfect locomotive fuel, and we are changing over our locomotive equipment so as to adapt the same to the burning of coke as rapidly as we can get engines into the shops. We expect to have fifty locomotives changed over this Summer, and one hundred before next January unless some new conditions arise which we do not anticipate. We already have about a dozen changed over, and are using most of them in our suburban service between Boston, Gloucester, and Marblehead. We have one on our through Portland express, and it is fulfilling all our expectations.

"It costs about $50 to change over an engine by placing in water grates, which we find best adapted for the purpose. The coke creates such an intense heat that cast iron grates are not serviceable. By building up our engine tenders we are able to run our engines from 125 to 150 miles without refueling, and we cannot do better than this with coal.

"Of course the great advantage in the use of coke is that it is dustless and smokeless. On the run from Boston to Portland there will hardly remain a handful of ashes, whereas in the burning of coal almost three bushels of ashes would remain. The cost of coke is just about the same as bituminous coal, while the advantages are innumerable. Through the oilling of our roadbed and the burning of coke we will be able to give a passenger service as clean as electric roads.

"We estimate that the Boston and Maine will effect a saving of at least $100,000 a year that it now pays in damages by reason of fires from sparks. The use of coke is just as economical for freight engines as for passenger, and when we can get to it it will be used on both freight and passenger engines. The engineers and firemen much prefer it to coal and understand its use. Bituminous coal requires constant firing, whereas coke only requires refiring about every twelve miles."

PERTH AMBOY BANK WRECK.

Institution's Books Taken to Newark—Savings Concern to Reopen.

NEWARK, Aug. 7.—Edward S. Campbell, receiver of the Middlesex County Bank, at Perth Amboy, which was wrecked by its cashier, George M. Valentine, has caused the books and papers of the bank to be removed from Perth Amboy to this city. The records, which arrived here to-day, filled nine large boxes. An office adjoining Mr. Campbell's in the National Newark Banking Company's building, has been fitted up for the use of the expert who will go over the books. Isaac A. Lewis has been engaged for this purpose. He will be assisted by John F. Ten Broeck for many years a clerk in the wrecked bank. Mr. Campbell says he intends to go thoroughly into the accounts of the bank, which will require considerable time.

PERTH AMBOY, Aug. 7.—It was reported here that the Perth Amboy Savings Institution, which was involved in the Valentine defalcation, would reopen this morning, but the rumor proved incorrect. It is said on good authority that the reopening of the bank will take place within a short time.

New Freight Line to Glasgow.

Beginning in October a new line of freight and cattle steamships will run between this city and Glasgow. There will be four vessels, all new, making the journey in ten days. The parties interested in the new line are Rankin, Gilmour & Co. of Liverpool, the British Ship Owners' Association of Liverpool, and T. Hogan & Co. of New York. The Glasgow agents of the line will be J. Bruce Murray & Co., and the New York agents, Sanderson & Son.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 7	376,693
To date this year	110,962,224
Corresponding date last year	59,478,490

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 7	$2,348,300
To date this year	$612,349,880
Corresponding date last year	$502,186,580

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Lin. pf.	1¼	Nat. Steel pf.	⅝
Anaconda Copper	1	North. Amer.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Northern Pacific	1¼
Chi. & N. W.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2¼
Kan. City, P. & G.	1¾	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Minn. & St. L.	1	Union Pacific	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F. pf.	2	Federal Steel pf.	1¼
Am. Malting Co.	⅞	General Electric	1
Am. Malt. pf.	½	Int. Paper	1½
Am. Sugar Refs.	¾	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. Tin Plate	1	Iowa Central pf.	1
Am. Tobacco	2	Laclede Gas	⅜
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	⅝	Nat. Biscuit	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	¾	Nat. Lead	½
C. G. W. pf., A.	¾	Nat. L. pf.	1½
Chi., I. & L.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Chi. I. & L. pf.	½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. Term. T. pf.	1	Penn. Railroad	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Pressed S. Car	½
Consol. Gas	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Cont. Tob. pf.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Del. & Hudson	½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	2½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Int. & Great North. 3d	1⅝	Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st	2

Bonds Declined.

Can. South. 2d	1½	Union Pacific 4s	1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

A Wall Street news agency whose statements are sometimes correct issued the following bulletin yesterday:

We can state on the highest authority that Mr. John D. Rockefeller during the past three weeks has sold out about 150,000 shares of various stocks, including Burlington, Atchison preferred, St. Paul, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Southern Railway, Central Pacific, and others.

This statement was accepted and construed by professional speculators on the Stock Exchange as extremely bearish. Upon it they sold stocks short and made many gloomy predictions, warranted, they claimed, by the disclosure.

Wall Street speculators have no habit which more fascinates them than the affectation of being able to keep rich men's books. In free and easy fashion bulletins issue from day to day telling all about what Mr. Vanderbilt has done, what the Messrs. Flower are doing, what Mr. J. P. Morgan is going to do. Of course, such representations are almost uniformly inventions, aiming at stock-jobbery; but the fact that the tales are preposterous does not hinder their continuous utterance. And few people really are fooled by the fables. The way yesterday's market acted showed this; quotations instead of sagging further actually went up; and though professional speculators used the statement as a hammer upon the market no bear results followed.

Even supposing, however, that Mr. John D. Rockefeller has really taken a Wall Street news agency into his confidence, shown his books, and his brokers' reports, and permitted frank publication of it all—what then? If one man has lately sold in a lump 150,000 shares of stock it is a market phenomenally firm that can absorb such offerings. If there were such lines of stock to be liquidated it is an exceptional market that can so stand the brunt of the extraordinary pressure without sharp recessions. And it is a market certainly much better situated than if the big blocks of stock were yet to be sold. From no ordinary market standpoint do such sales and their ready absorption—if, indeed, the announcement be true—warrant any disturbing conclusions.

In a calm Wall Street view, moreover, it is not a popular notion that Mr. Rockefeller or any other rich man sells stocks in order to stay forever out of them. Thus, cynicism on the Stock Exchange may be perhaps somewhat excused for the suspicion that when important interests are explaining that they have sold out, the confidences may really be to help along opportunities to buy back. However this may be, under any circumstances, the Rockefeller bulletin of yesterday, while interesting Wall Street, did not much influence it.

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Money market conditions are not much changed in so far as superficial indications go. Not a little manipulative skill is exerted in efforts to advance loan rates, but though nervous souls talk much of possible stringency results are not discouraging—not at all what the professional bear contingent has for weeks been prophesying.

And sterling exchange rates are soft. Anything like stiff loan rates here would result in gold importations on a large scale forthwith.

The Treasury Department's new gold certificate policy was all day long the subject of animated Stock Exchange discourse, but there was wide divergence in the view expressed. With all the market leaders of consequence holding aloof the smaller traders of the Stock Exchange—nine out of ten of whom are, as usual, bearish—made much ado over the Treasury circular, pronouncing it a Government confession that the money market situation is in a shape so bad that extraordinary measures of relief have to be devised. On this theory they raided stocks all day long. In the banking world no such curious notion had attention. There it was freely declared that the action at Washington would be helpful, and among conservative bankers there was also perceptible increase in confidence that anything like apprehensions of severe monetary stringency could be now put aside.

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Of the news of yesterday New York Central's July statement was entitled to especial prominence. Over $1,000,000 was gained within the month—over 1 per cent. upon the company's entire capital stock. An exhibit like this tells how the times are, tells whether business is active, tells whether commercial and industrial interests are flourishing—tells eloquently that prosperity is at hand, and no business barometer can be safer than an honest railway report.

"WISE AND PATRIOTIC."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Great good fortune dominates our financial situation. Never before was our country face to face with such business prosperity as at the present moment is showing and growing.

From the Wall Street standpoint evidences are many that financiers who are most powerful are mindful of the extraordinary elements prevailing, for they have bought and are still buying large lines of railroad and industrial securities, believing that the near future (as soon as current money market conditions are assured) will give to the farmer, the merchant, and (last though not least) the broker, ample facilities to go ahead, keep pace with the general prosperity of the land, with a ready and advancing market to absorb their present holdings should they so desire.

For the past month the halting of speculation has been most marked, for conservative financiers have felt that depleted bank reserves showing from week to week should make even the most confident proceed prudently. It has been apparent to the great financial head of the country, Secretary Gage, that business interests have been in need of substantial assistance to assure maintenance of the march of prosperity, and now he has most wisely set the financial world at rest, and, in my judgment, his progressive policy allays all fear of the bugaboos that the business men of the country have felt themselves to be hampered with through the lacking of ready money. Assured of his legal position, his action is judicious, and road business principles are reflected in it.

Secretary Gage has taken a position, not only wise from the business standpoint, but magnificently patriotic, and, in my judgment, he contributes splendidly to the making and the keeping of our good new times. The moral and sentimental effect of his policy will be all powerful for good.

ALFRED DE CORDOVA.

TO MAKE CIGARETTES ABROAD.

The American Tobacco Company—the Tobacco Trust—is to go into the foreign field on an extensive scale. Representatives of the company are now abroad. Their reports show that they have accomplished substantial results.

American cigarettes of superior quality will be put into England, Germany, and France simultaneously, plants being erected in each country for the manufacture of the American trust's favorite brands. Through the control of all the important modern cigarette-making machinery, the trust will be able profitably to undersell foreign competitors, and practically, it is claimed, command the European cigarette market.

To some extent this move by the trust explains the recent exceptional strength of Tobacco Trust stock, though the information has not been public property.

SIGNS OF A NEW ERA.

Jersey Central's earnings for July, it is semi-officially stated, will show an increase of $250,000.

A SETTLEMENT MOOTED.

Wall Street heard again yesterday of progress toward negotiations which may result in material advantages for the stockholders of the Pan Handle Railroad. While the general stock market was weak, Pan Handle shares scored a notable advance, rising between 2 and 3 per cent. Wall Street intimations are that conferences have been held in this city looking toward a completely satisfactory establishment of relations with the Pennsylvania Railroad's Directors.

IS HISTORY TO BE REPEATED?

The official statement promised to the Stock Exchange by the American Steel and Wire Company is still mysteriously withheld. On forecasts of the wonderfully cheerful things which that statement was to show, a good many outsiders have bought Steel Trust stocks. If now, for any reason, the Directors shouldn't "agree" to give such a statement out, there could, in a lesser degree, be a repetition of slaughter among the lambs such as took place not so long ago when the same Board of Directors issued an announcement that they couldn't "agree" to keep the promises that had been made about paying dividends.

LIQUIDATING.

The pool in Wisconsin Central securities was credited yesterday with having let go about half its holdings.

MYSTERY IN MANIPULATION.

Pittsburg and Gulf shares and bonds were conspicuous and erratic yesterday. The stock started off with a jump of nearly half a dozen points and then see-sawed backward and forward a full point at a time. Wall Street was full of reports that the Alton, Kansas and Texas and some other of the older companies were after the property. There is little of the stock in this country ready for delivery, and a speculative pool can do pretty much as it pleases with current prices. Within the ensuing week there will probably be disclosures as to what, if any, foundation there is for Wall Street tales of competition to control the property.

A NEW COPPER BOOM.

Boston activity in copper mining stocks revives, and a number of the conspicuous shares dealt in there yesterday scored handsome advances. Some of the stronger properties are to be brought over to New York and listed on the Stock Exchange. Standard Oil interests in copper properties are declared to have largely increased within the past ninety days. Their identification with the great Amalgamated project and their practical control of Anaconda will be supplemented, it is said, by openly assuming control as Directors in some of the companies whose shares are at a lower price.

It is also reported from Boston that Thomas W. Lawson is to open a personal office in Wall Street, perhaps to be the direct manager of a big speculative copper syndicate. Mr. Lawson is already a member of a New York Stock Exchange house, but the new enterprise is said to be apart from that.

SOME LOCAL GAS WOES.

Mr. Russell Sage interested Wall Street about a fortnight ago by announcing that stockholders of the local gas companies were to go into court and seek injunctions against having their properties run at a loss. Coming from Mr. Sage, this suggestion of putting Boards of Directors in judicial harness did not strike Wall Street as a matter of much seriousness, but from other quarters appear suggestions that there may be local gas company litigation imminent. The following letter is from a Wall Street correspondent:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The vexed question as to the actual cost of gas in New York City is at last in a fair way to settlement by a judicial inquiry.

It will be remembered that the New Amsterdam Company was formed about one year ago by the consolidation of the East River and Equitable Companies. The capital stock of the constituent companies amounted to $11,000,000—$4,000,000 Equitable and $7,000,000 East River. This capitalization the promoters of the consolidation increased to $43,000,000 by placing on the property a mortgage of $20,000,000 and issuing preferred stock amounting to $10,000,000 and common stock amounting to $13,000,000. Of the bonds, $8,000,000 were distributed among the stockholders of the old companies, the balance being reserved in the treasury for various purposes. Most of the preferred stock and about $5,000,000 of the common stock were given to the old stockholders in exchange for their securities. About $6,000,000 of the common stock was retained by the promoters as fees and commissions for procuring the consolidation. Under this enormous increase of capitalization the new company was barely able to earn its fixed charges, although gas at that time sold at $1.10 per thousand. Since its organization it has never paid dividends on either the preferred or common stock. The Equitable stockholder who before consolidation received $12 annually on each $100 of his investment, has received but $7.50 since the consolidation. At the present price of gas the Amsterdam Company is not earning the interest on its bonds, or even on the underlying bonds of its constituent companies. It is broadly intimated that the present situation has been deliberately brought about from sinister motives.

Many stockholders who claim that their property is being wasted and destroyed in order to serve the personal schemes of some Directors, are getting together for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, the precise rate of loss on which the company is now being operated, so that the distance, if any, separating it from hopeless bankruptcy may be measured.

The feeling of distrust and dissatisfaction among them has been greatly intensified since the Directors have resorted to the plan of paying $1,000,000 first mortgage bonds of the Equitable Company which have just matured by issuing additional bonds on one of the old underlying mortgages on the Equitable property—although the twenty-million-dollar mortgage of the New Amsterdam Company provided that $9,000,000 of these bonds should be used to extinguish the underlying securities of the old company. It is understood that a protest has been lodged against this last issue of bonds, and that legal proceedings to contest their validity are to be instituted. On the whole, a very pretty and interesting situation is likely to be developed if the stockholders succeed in ascertaining the actual cost of gas. Should it be found that the product is sold at a ruinous sacrifice, steps will probably be taken to ascertain if our laws afford stockholders means of protecting their property. E. M.

THIS YEAR'S COAL OUTPUT.

The August letter of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association says of the status of the coal trade:

"Referring to the estimated production of anthracite in 1899, the following brings the figures to the close of July, the figure for the last-named month being approximate:

Production from	Tons.	Calculated Totals for Year. Tons.
Jan. 1 to Jan. 31	3,761,700 is 7.22 per cent. of	52,100,000
Feb. 28	6,572,200 is 13.24 per cent. of	49,600,000
March 31	9,088,900 is 19.78 per cent. of	50,500,000
April 30	13,067,000 is 26.18 per cent. of	49,900,000
May 31	16,624,700 is 33.64 per cent. of	49,400,000
June 30	20,700,000 is 42.14 per cent. of	48,940,000
July 31	25,200,000 is 51.08 per cent. of	49,300,000

"If the August production is kept nearly to 3,500,000 tons, the total on Sept. 1 will be some 28,700,000 tons, leaving, on the basis of 48,000,000 tons for the year 19,300,000 tons to be mined in four months. Even assuming the December output at 4,300,000 tons, which would be exceptionally large, there would remain 5,000,000 tons a month to be produced and marketed in September, October, and November.

"It is extremely doubtful if this can be done, because of the continuance of the difficulty to secure sufficient labor and the growing scarcity of cars in which to transport the fuel. The latter trouble is partly owing to the relatively slow movement of the market at the present time, and consequent necessity for holding loaded cars on the sidings, but even when these are free, grain and other shipments from the West will take many cars now in service. Indeed, there seems good reason for the efforts of the companies to fill their various stocking points to their capacity, for otherwise, especially after navigation is closed, the demand may easily be greater than the ability to supply."

IMMENSE RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Authorities on money say that no stringency in money need be apprehended and crop news, industrial prosperity, and railroad earnings are all extremely favorable. The increase of over $1,000,000 in the gross earnings of the New York Central for July is a strong case in point, serving to indicate this strength of the general business fabric. These earnings have been approached upon only one occasion in the history of the company, during the World's Fair.—New York News Bureau.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Increase of $1,014,659 in New York Central's gross earnings for July.

Increase of $417,938 in Great Northern's gross earnings for July.

Incorporation at Albany of the Albany and Hudson

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Aug. 7, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17¼	18	1,209	Am. Car & Foundry..	18¼	18½	18	18	.....
65⅞	66¾	1,153	Am. Car & Found. pf.	67½	67½	66	66	—2
42	42¼	535	American Cotton Oil..	42¼	42¼	42	42	— ¼
11¼	12	300	American Linseed	12	12	12	12	.....
52	52½	555	Am. Linseed pf.	52	52½	52	52½	.....
140	142	11	American Express	140	140	140	140	.....
17	17½	200	American Malting Co.	17	17	17	17	— ⅞
67	68	100	Am. Malting Co. pf..	67	67	67	67	— ½
40¼	40¾	4,862	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	41⅝	42	41	41	.....
87½	87⅝	1,465	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	87¼	88	87	87¼	+ ¼
57⅞	58⅛	7,035	Am. Steel & Wire....	58	58¾	57⅞	57⅞	.....
97⅜	98	1,000	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	97¾	98	97¾	98	+ ⅛
159⅝	159⅞	21,215	Am. Sugar Ref. Co..	160¼	160⅝	159½	159⅝	+ ¾
100	103	60	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	103½	103½	103	103	.....
40¾	41	2,175	American Tin Plate...	42	42	41	41	—1
87½	87¾	500	American Tin Plate pf.	87½	87½	87¼	87¼	.....
113¼	113⅜	41,835	American Tobacco	115	116	112¾	113¾	— 2
34¼	34½	400	American Steel Hoop..	34½	34½	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
78½	79	760	Am. Steel Hoop pf....	79½	79½	78½	79	+ ⅜
56¼	56⅜	10,210	Anaconda Copper	55⅝	57¼	55⅜	56½	+1
20⅜	20½	2,425	At., T. & S. F.....	20⅜	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
62¾	63	17,290	At., T. & S. F. pf....	62⅜	63	62	62⅞	+ ⅝
47¾	48¼	200	Baltimore & Ohio....	48	48	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
72¼	72½	730	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	73	73	72¼	72¼	— ⅝
114½	114⅝	20,040	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	114¼	115⅝	114¼	114⅝	— ⅛
16⅜	17¼	4,970	Brunswick City	16½	17¼	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
74½	..	150	Buff., Roch. & P. pf..	75	75	75	75	.....
53¼	54	100	Canada Southern	54	54	54	54	.....
54	54½	400	Cent. Pac., ass't pd....	54½	54½	54½	54½	— ⅛
27⅝	27¾	1,520	Chesapeake & Ohio...	27½	27⅝	27½	27¼	— ¼
135⅜	135¾	15,978	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	135¾	136¼	135½	135⅝	.....
57	57½	200	Chi. Con. Traction	57	57¼	57	57½	— ⅛
14½	14⅝	925	Chicago Gr. West....	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
70⅜	71	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	70⅜	70⅝	70⅜	70⅝	— ⅜
36	37⅜	620	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	37	37⅜	37	37⅜	.....
95	96	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb...	95⅞	95⅞	95¾	95¾	+ ⅛
8¼	8⅜	500	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
40	40½	200	Chi., Ind. & L. pf....	41	41	40½	40½	— ½
131	131½	10,625	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	130⅝	131¼	130¾	131	+ ¼
..	174½	25	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	174½	174½	174½	174½	.....
161	161½	150	Chicago & Northw....	161	161	161	161	+ ½
117⅜	118	5,110	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	117½	118⅜	117¼	117⅞	+ ½
13	14	300	Chicago Term. Trans.	14½	14½	14	14	.....
45	45¼	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	45½	45¾	45¼	45¼	—1
57¼	58	600	C., C., C. & St. L....	57	57⅜	56⅞	57	— ⅛
99¼	99⅜	210	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½	.....
2¼	2⅞	100	Colorado C. & I. Dev..	3	3	3	3	— ¼
48½	48⅝	3,950	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	49	49⅜	48¼	48⅝	— ½
..	..	10	Colorado Midland pf...	15	15	15	15	.....
5	5½	300	Colorado Southern	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	.....
46¾	48	100	Col. Southern 1st pf....	47	47	47	47	.....
15	16	100	Col. & H. C. & I....	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	.....
174½	175	1,360	Consolidated Gas.....	175	175½	174½	174½	— ½
41	42¼	25	Consolidated Ice	40	40	40	40	.....
45½	46	19,430	Continental Tobacco ..	47	47½	45½	45½	.....
93	93¼	3,260	Continental Tobac. pf.	94	94¼	93¼	93¼	— ¾
122¼	122½	757	Delaware & Hudson...	122½	122¾	122	122	— ⅞
175	175¼	400	Del. Lack. & West....	176½	176½	175½	175½	—2½
75	75⅞	10	Denver & Rio Gr. pf..	74⅝	74⅞	74⅝	74⅝	.....
10	11¼	50	Dul., S. S. & At. pf....	10	10	10	10	.....
36¾	37	10	Erie 1st pf	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	.....
59¼	59½	2,170	Federal Steel	59¼	60	59	59⅝	.....
80¼	81½	400	Federal Steel pf	81¼	81¾	81	81	—1¼
123¼	123⅞	320	General Electric	123⅞	123⅞	123	123	—1
65⅜	66¼	1,100	Glucose Sugar Ref...	66	66½	65⅜	66	+ ¼
108	109½	123	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	107⅜	109¼	107⅜	109¼	.....
163	167	24	Great Northern pf....	166¼	166½	166¼	166½	.....
114	117	10	H. B. Claflin Co.....	117¼	117¼	117¼	117½	.....
59¼	59¾	885	Hocking Valley pf....	60	60	59¼	59¼	— ⅜
114¼	114⅝	713	Illinois Central	114½	114¾	114¼	114¼	— ⅜
41	41⅛	445	International Paper ..	42½	42¾	40	40⅜	—1½
78	79	584	Int. Paper pf	78⅞	78⅞	78	78	— ½
52¼	53	410	Iowa Central pf.....	52	52¼	52	52¼	—1
15	15¼	13,850	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	12¾	17½	12¾	15	+1⅜
56	57	550	Laclede Gas	56¾	56¾	56	56	— ⅛
73⅝	74⅜	2,785	Louisville & Nashville.	74	74½	74	74⅜	+ ⅜
117¼	117½	5,090	Manhattan Con	117	117¾	116⅞	117¼	— ¼
208¼	208¾	3,630	Met. Street Railway.	207	208¾	207	208¾	+ ¼
13⅝	13⅝	1,520	Met. St. Ry., rights...	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13½	.....
14½	14⅜	1,030	Mexican Central	14¼	14½	14¼	14⅜	.....
3⅝	3¾	100	Mexican National ctfs.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	.....
60	60¾	943	Minn. & St. Louis....	59½	60¾	59½	60¼	+1
36	36¼	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	36	36	36	36	+ ¼
47¾	48¼	5,670	Missouri Pacific	48	48⅜	47¾	48	— ⅛
184	..	100	Morris & Essex.....	185	185	185	185	.....
47¾	48	1,700	National Biscuit Co...	48	48⅜	47½	47¾	— ½
99¾	103	220	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf...	101½	101½	101½	101½	.....
70	30½	100	National Lead Co.....	30¼	30¼	30¼	30½	.....
111¾	113	250	Nat. Lead Co. pf.....	112	112	112	112	—1½
2¾	3	400	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs.	2¾	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
53⅜	54	1,675	National Steel	54	54	53¾	53⅞	+ ⅜
95	96	460	Nat. Steel pf	95¼	95½	95¼	95½	+ ⅝
116½	117	544	New Jersey Central ..	116½	116¾	116½	116¾	— ¼
103	105	350	New York Air Brake..	105	105	105	105	—3
138⅜	138¾	4,320	New York Central	138¼	139¼	138⅜	138¾	+ ⅜
25⅜	25¾	3,562	N. Y. Ont. & West....	25¾	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
21¼	21⅝	1,615	Norfolk & Western....	21⅜	21⅝	21¼	21½	— ⅛
71⅝	71¾	375	Norfolk & West. pf...	71¾	71⅞	71¾	71½	— ⅛
12⅝	12¾	8,140	North American.....	12¾	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
52⅜	52½	15,400	Northern Pacific	51½	53	51½	52⅛	+1⅛
77⅛	77⅜	4,210	Northern Pacific pf ..	77⅜	78¼	77⅜	77⅜	— ⅛
46¾	47	1,974	Pacific Mail	47	47¼	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
135	135½	6,810	Pennsylvania R. R.	135⅞	135⅞	135	135½	—1½
119⅝	120	5,125	People's Gas, Chicago.	120⅛	118⅞	119⅝	119⅝	+ ⅛
85	86	300	Philadelphia Co	85	85	85	85	.....
69	69¼	8,650	P., C., C. & St. L....	68	69¼	68	69	+1
89	90	1,300	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	89¾	89¾	89	89¾	+2
57	57¼	700	Pressed Steel Car	58	58	57	57	— ½
88⅝	88⅞	400	Pressed Steel Car pf..	88¾	88¾	88¼	88¼	— ⅝
11	13	55	Pitts. & West. pf....	11	11	11	11	.....
157⅜	158¼	455	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	157¾	158	157¾	158	.....
20⅛	20⅞	400	Reading	20⅜	21	20⅞	20⅝	— ⅛
59¾	60¼	5,000	Reading 1st pf.....	59½	60⅛	59¼	59¾	+ ⅛
32¼	32¾	265	Reading 2d pf.....	33	33	33	33	+ ⅝
49	51	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	49	49	49	49	—2
11¼	12	100	St. L. & S. F.	11¾	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	.....
71	74	14	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	72	72	72	72	.....
38½	39½	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	38	38¼	38	38¼	+ ¾
71½	71½	1,200	St. Louis Southw....	17⅞	17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
38⅝	39	4,162	St. Louis Southw. pf...	39½	39¾	38⅜	38⅝	— ⅜
113⅜	113⅝	575	St. Paul & Omaha....	113¾	114	113¾	114	.....
34½	34⅝	4,990	Southern Pacific	34¼	34⅝	34¼	34½	+ ⅜
11¼	11⅝	1,235	Southern Railway	11⅜	11⅝	11	11¼	— ⅛
51¼	51⅝	3,885	Southern Railway pf..	51¼	51⅝	51¼	51⅝	.....
8	8¼	120	Standard R. & T.....	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	.....
77⅜	78⅛	5,715	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	79	79½	77¼	78	—1½
21¾	22¼	700	Texas Pacific	22	22¼	22	22	+ ¼
44½	44¾	11,550	Union Pacific	43¼	44⅝	43¼	44½	+ ¾
76¾	77	5,400	Union Pacific pf	77	77¼	76¾	77	+ ⅛
27½	27½	510	Union Bag & Paper...	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27½	.....
77¼	79	35	Union Bag & Paper pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	.....
6¼	6¾	100	United States Leather.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6½	.....
72½	72¾	125	U. S. Leather pf	72¼	72¼	72	72¼	— ½
50⅜	50⅝	400	United States Rubber.	50⅜	50⅝	50¼	50⅜	— ¼
115¾	116¼	400	U. S. Rubber pf	115¾	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	—1
22¾	22⅞	725	Wabash pf	22¾	23	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
86¾	86⅞	614	Western Union Tel....	87⅞	90	89¾	89¾	.....
16⅝	16⅞	4,720	Wis. Cent., when iss.	16¼	17¼	16¼	16¾	+ ⅝
54⅜	54½	2,100	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	53¾	54½	53¾	54⅜	+ ¼
Sales.....		376,693						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100½	
3s, r., 1918	108¾	108¾
3s, c., 1918	108¾	108¾
3s, 1918, sm.	108¾	108¾
4s, r., 1907	112¾	112¾
4s, c., 1907	113	114
4s, r., 1925	129⅝	130⅜
4s, c., 1925	129⅝	130⅜
5s, r., 1904	111⅜	111⅞
5s, c., 1904	111⅜	111⅞
D. C. 3-65s	.117	..
Adams Exp.	113	115
Alb. & Sus.	190	..
Am. Coal	140	150
A. C. O. pf.	93½	99
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	39
Am. Sp. Mfg.	5½	6½
A. S. M. pf.	22	30
A. S. R. pf.	119	120½
Ann Arbor	18	19
Ann Arb. pf.	40	41½
B. & O. S. W. pf.	8	9
B. Un. Gas	130½	140
B. R. & P.	32½	..
B., C. R. & N.	102	..
Can. Pacific	97½	98
Cap. Tract.	94	96
C. & E. Ill.	75	77
Chi. & E. I. pf.	127	127½
C. & N. W. pf.	193	198
C. L. & W.	10	11
C. L. & W. pf.	..	38
Cleve. & P.	188	190
C., C. & I. D. pf.	..	6
C. F. & I. pf.	..	110
Col. So. 2d	..	18
Com. Cable	179	..
Consol Coal	50	56
Con. Ice pf.	85	90
Den. & R. G.	21	21½
D. & M. & Ft. D. pf.	19½	21
D. & R. G. pf.	105	120
D., S. S. & A.	4	5
Eighth Av.	400	..
Erie	15¼	13¾
E. T. & T. pf.	95	98
Ev. & T. H.	39	40
Ev. & T. H. pf.	83	85
F. & P. M.	30	32
F. & P. M. pf.	..	57
Ft. W. & R. G.	..	24
Hock. Val.	23	25
Homestake.	73	75
Ill. Cent.	1.100	..
Int. Silver	14	16
Iowa Cent. pf.	12⅜	13
Joliet & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & Mich.	10½	15
K. & D. M. pf.	18	19
Knick. Ice	49½	53¾
Knick. Ice pf.	74	77
Lac. Gas pf.	100	110
Lake Shore	201½	210
L. E. & W.	21	21¾
L. E. & W. pf.	78½	80½
Long Island	69	71
Manh. R.	105	..
Mc. C. R. pf.	105	..
Man. Beach	11	22
Md. Coal pf.	58	75
Mex. Nat.	7½	..
Mex. Nat. pf.	15	15¾
Mex. Mining	7½	..
M. W. S. El.	..	..
Mich. Cent.	111	..
Mich. Sec.	..	..
Minn. & St. L.	..	..
2d pf.	93	93½
Mut. Coal & Coke	..	..
N. Y. & E. pf.	24	26
N. Y. & H.	..	..
N. Y. Mut. Tel.	65	75
N. Y. N. H. & H.	..	..
N. Y. & Northern	..	..
N. Y. & Queens	..	..
N. Y. & Q. pf.	..	..
N. Y. & Q. Co.	..	..
N. Y. & Q. Co. pf.	..	..
N. Y. Transp.	..	..
N. Y. W. S. & B.	74	76
N. Y. W. S. & B. pf.	39	40
Niagara Falls	80	89
Nor. Pac.	51½	52½
Nor. Pac. pf.	77⅞	78¼
Ont. & West.	47	47¼
Ont. Silver	50	..
Pac. Mail	46	47
Peo. & East.	4	5
Peo. & E. pf.	..	..
Phila. Co.	186	190
Phila. Co. W. & C. sp.	184	..
Quicksilver	2	2½
Quicksilver pf.	8½	10
Rens. & Sar.	191	..
R., W. & O.	130	..
R. Gr. West.	30	35
R. G. W. pf.	78	80
St. J. & G. I.	..	..
St. J. & G. I. pf.	5	5¾
St. L. & S. F.	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	14	15¾
St. P. & D.	55	57
St. P. & D. pf.	103	104
St. P. & Om.	..	..
St. P. & Om. pf.	170	185
St. L. & S. F. b. ctfs.	60½	61
Sixth Av.	260	..
Spr. & R. T.	12	14
Third Av.	185	187
T. & O. C.	..	29
T. & O. C. pf.	..	40
T. C. & R. T.	65	67
U. S. Exp.	50	54
U. S. & B. R.	170	..
Wabash	7¼	7⅞
Wag. P. Car.	187	..
W. F. Exp.	127	132
W. & L. E.	9⅝	10
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	..	..
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	23½	24⅝

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$274,233,793
Gold reserve	245,074,724
Net silver	5,172,897
U. S. notes in the Treasury	15,413,300
Treasury notes of 1890	937,481
Total receipts this day	2,046,798
Total receipts this month	11,243,588
Total receipts this year	59,207,847
Total expenditures this day	2,003,000
Total expenditures this month	13,416,000
Total expenditures this year	69,977,090
Deposits in National banks	78,075,376
Silver bullion	971,831
National bank notes received for redemption	210,075
Government receipts:	
From customs	589,431
Internal revenue	1,407,381
Miscellaneous	48,985

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27¾d per ounce, and in New York at 60¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

On the Stock Exchange, 25 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.25 and 200 Standard at 2.60.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 50 shares of Best and Belcher sold at .60, 100 Challenge at .24, 100 Caledonia at .70, 100 Crown Point at .22, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.20, 150 Hale and Norcross at .31, 100 Horn Silver at 1.45, 200 Mexican at .17½, 2,300 Phoenix at .11@.10@.11, 200 Pharmacist at .05, and 200 Small Hopes at 1.25.

Closing bids for mining stocks yesterday were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.90	Plymouth	.10
Adams Consol	.08	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10
Belcher	.20	Potosi	.44
Best & Belcher	.65	Quicksilver	2.00
Breece	1.75	Quicksilver pf.	8.00
Brunswick Con.	.15	Savage	.20
Caledonia B. H.	.80	Sierra Nevada	.63
Challenge Con.	.23	Standard	2.50
Crown Point	.22	Small Hopes	1.25
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.20	Union Consol	.33
Com. F. Co. stock	.04	Utah	.12
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Victor	1.—
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Yellow Jacket	.33
Crescent	.15	Argentum Juanita	.20
Catalpa	.20	Alamo	.08
Deadwood Terra	.50	Anaconda	.45
Eureka Consol	.35	Crip. Ck. Con.	.11
Father De Smet	.10	Creede & Cripple Creek	.08
Gould & Curry	.43	Gold & Globe	.04
Hale & Norcross	.30	Golden Fleece	.24
Homestake	65.00	Isabella	.80
Horn Silver	1.40	Mollie Gibson	.20
Iron Silver	.50	Mount Rosa	.23
Kingston & Pemb	.20	Pharmacist	.04
La Crosse	.16	Portland	1.85
Leadville Con.	.09	Specimen	.06
Little Chief	.19	Union	.30
Mexican	.55	Work	.20
Moulton	.30	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.15
Ontario	6.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.12½
Ophir	1.05	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.12½
Occidental	.18	Grey Forge	.12½

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M. Co.	.14	Isabella	.83
Gold Magnet	.01	Justine	.01
Jennie Blanche	.37½	Pande Basin	.40
Morencl Cop. pf.	1.60	Sentinel	.002
Cannon Ball	.06	Rosario Honduras	5.00
Gold Coin, Gilpin	.10		

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—The market was fairly active, but irregular. A few stocks were firm to strong, while in others a reactionary temper was displayed. Union Traction was among the latter, being sold down to 41¼ on strike talk. There will be no strike, however, because, as the employes themselves express it, they are satisfied with existing conditions. United Gas yielded a trifle, so did the Alkali issues; but elsewhere the market was firm until the afternoon, when realizing sales induced some rather sharp reactions in Welsbach Light, Welsbach Commercial, common and preferred, and American Railways, all of which had enjoyed substantial advances in the morning.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21¾	22	Penn. Mfg.	25	25½
Choctaw	40¼	40¾	Phila. Trac.	99¼	99½
El. Stg. Bat.	153	155	Union Trac.	41¾	41¾
El. S. Bat. pf.	155	160	Un. Gas.	1.167	167⅝
El. Co. of Am	17⅜	17½	Welsbach Lt.	54¾	55
Lehigh Val.	26¾	27	W. N. Y. & P.	7	7¼
Marsden	15¼	15½			

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A dividend is announced by the Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad Company, details of which will be found in another column.

Gold Premiums in London.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 117.50; Madrid, 23.70; Lisbon, 34.00; Rome, 7.57.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s coup		S & N Ala gtd 5s	
1,000	108¾	10,000	108½
6,500	108¾	Manhat Ry con 4s	
500	108¾	9,000	109½
500	108¾	Mex Cent 2d inc	
Small bonds		2,000	12¼
500	108	8,000	12
Adams Exp Co 4s		Mex Inter 1st 4s	
1,000	100¾	9,000	87
Am Sp M Co 5s		M, K & E 1st	
3,000	91	2,000	105
A, T & S F adj 4s		M, K & T 1st 4s	
6,000	85⅝	1,000	93½
14,000	85½	2d	
14,000	85⅝	6,000	66¾
11,000	85⅝	10,000	66½
3,000	85¼	1,000	66½
1,500	85¼	5,000	66
Gen 4s		39,000	66½
4,000	101¾	10,000	66
1,000	101½	9,000	66¼
500	101¼	Mo Pac 1st con 6s	
2,000	101⅛	28,000	118
10,000	101⅛	Trust 5s	
B & O 3½s		11,000	100
10,000	96	N, C & St L 1st	
4,000	95⅞	5,000	131
81,000	95¾	N Y Central & Hud	
B & L 4s		Lake S col 3½s	
2,000	100⅜	50,000	100
50,000	100¼	6,000s3	100
500	100⅜	11,000	100
S W div 3½s, when issued	88½	Deb 5s	
25,000	94¼	5,000	109
Bklyn Un Elev 1st		N Y, C & St L 4s	
5,000	101	3,000	107½
10,000	101¼	N Y, Ont & W refunding 4s	
10,000	101¼	1,000	106⅞
Can So 2d		Nor & W Ry con 4s	
2,000	110	5,000	94¾
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		N Pac Ry pr lin 4s	
5,000	98⅞	7,000	102⅞
12,000	99⅜	5,000	102⅝
1st 5s		1,000	102½
1,000	118	500	102½
5,000	117½	Gen lien 3s	
Cent of N J gen 5s		3,000	67
2,000	120¾	Omaha & St L 1st	
8,000	120½	2,000	80¼
Cent Pac 1st, w i		4,000	80
5,000	100	Ore R & Nav 1st	
10,000	99⅞	5,000	113
3½s, wh issued		4s	
15,000	86	2,000	101½
Ext 5s, Speyer & Co certfs		2,000	101
6,000	106⅞	Peo & Eastern 1st	
Ches & O gen 4½s		14,000	85
5,000	97⅝	Pitts & Wn 1st, J P M & Co ctfs	
11,000	97½	20,000	99½
2,000	97½	Reading Co gen 4s	
Chi, Bur & Quincy Neb ext 4s		13,000	88
10,000	113¾	10,000	87¾
Chi & N Wn S F deb 5s, 1933		5,000	87½
2,000	122¾	1,000	87¼
6,000	120F	5,000	87½
C, R I & P gen 4s	122¾	St L & I M gen 5s	
5,000	107¼	2,000	113¾
7,000	107	20,000	113¾
C, C, C & St L gen 4s		1,000	113½
5,000	95	St L I M & S 4s	
Col F & I 5s		10,000	85⅞
10,000	90½	10,000	85⅝
9,000	91	25,000	85¼
Col & South 1st 4s		4,000	85½
5,000	86½	25,000	85¾
6,000	86¾	5,000	85⅞
2,000	86½	10,000	85¾
D & R G 4s		St L & S F g m 5s	
5,000	100	5,000	109
5,000	99⅞	St L S Wn 1st	
		53,000	95¼
		2d inc	
		10,000	66¼
		2,000	65¾
		18,000	65¾
		15,000	66
		15,000	66¼
		10,000	66¾
		10,000	66¾
		10,000	66
		9,000	65¾
		55,000	65¾
		12,000	65⅝
		20,000	65¼
		3,000	65⅜
		5,000	65⅝
St P, M & M consolidated 6s, reduced to 4½s		108½	
10,000s20F		116½	
S A & A P 4s			
1,000		80	
So Car & Ga 1st 5s			
14,000		108½	
So Pac col trust 4s, when issued		88¼	
73,000		88¾	
So Pac of Cal 5s, con. stamped			
4,000		108	
So Ry 1st 5s			
1,000		109½	
Stand R & T 6s			
1,000		84	
Tenn. Coal, I & R, Bir div, 1st			
1,000		109	
Be B C & I 6s			
5,000		104⅝	
Tex & N O cons 5s			
6,000		103¾	
Union Pac 4s			
1,000		105¼	
10,000		105	
3,000

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New York Defeats Brooklyn for the First Time This Season.

GOOD BATTING AND FIELDING

Four Three-Baggers Made—Washington Loses to Boston, Failing to Get a Hit Off Boston's Pitcher.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	61	31	.663
Boston	58	34	.630
Philadelphia	56	38	.596
Baltimore	54	38	.587
Chicago	51	41	.554
St. Louis	52	43	.547
Cincinnati	50	42	.543
Pittsburg	48	46	.511
Louisville	40	50	.444
New York	36	53	.404
Washington	34	61	.358
Cleveland	17	80	.175

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 9; Brooklyn, 3.
Boston, 7; Washington, 1.
St. Louis, 11; Pittsburg, 5. (First game).
Pittsburg, 3; St. Louis, 1. (Second game).
Baltimore, 4; Philadelphia, 3.

Games To-day.

Louisville in New York.
Cincinnati in Brooklyn.
Cleveland in Boston.
Pittsburg in Philadelphia.
St. Louis in Baltimore.
Chicago in Washington.

The New Yorks defeated the Brooklyns for the first time this season, at Washington Park yesterday, and incidentally scored their first victory in more than two weeks.

The New Yorks played the kind of baseball that wins every time, and made the leaders appear like a team of semi-professionals. "Jack" Dunn, the Brooklyn's star pitcher, was never hit so hard as yesterday, and the Brooklyn fielders must have been footsore and weary chasing base hits, particularly in the last four innings. Of the fifteen hits made off Dunn's pitching, four netted three bases each. All told, the hitting of the New Yorks netted twenty-seven bases.

The Brooklyns, on the other hand, found Meekin's pitching a hard problem. Indeed, it was one of the best games that Meekin has pitched this season, and the team also played one of its best games.

Meekin seemed to be unsteady in the first inning, but after that he pitched like the Meekin of old, and after the first inning not a Brooklyn player crossed the home plate. He was backed up by sharp fielding. The Brooklyns fielded well, but it would have required a double set of fielders to stop the shower of base hits made by the New Yorks. Doyle led in the batting with three hits, including a two-bagger. Davis and O'Brien each got a single and a three-bagger. Even Gleason, who had done such poor batting recently, got into the game with a double and a single.

There was a long delay while the New Yorks were at the bat in the second inning. The Brooklyns claimed, after Foster had made a hit in this inning, that he was not included in the batting order given to Umpire Gaffney, when the game began. Seymour's name was on the official score card, it being a proof for last Friday's game. The matter was finally dropped, as it was plain that it was no trick of the New York team to change the batting order, since Foster had played in the first inning and Seymour took no part in the game. In the Brooklyns' first inning a base on balls to Jones, Keeler's single, Kelley's sacrifice, and Anderson's home run yielded three runs. Anderson's home run, by the way, was very much of a fluke, the ball bounding away from Van Haltren. The New Yorks got two runs in their second inning on Davis's three-bagger, a base on balls to Gleason, and singles by Foster and Warner. Gleason's double followed by Foster's single brought in the tying run for New York in the seventh.

In the eighth the locals straightened out Dunn's curves to the tune of three runs, all due to three-baggers by O'Brien and Doyle, Gleason's single, and a base on balls to Davis. In this inning O'Brien in running around the bases after hitting the ball to the left-field fence accidentally spiked Umpire Latham.

The Brooklyns' chances of winning faded in the ninth inning, when the New Yorks added three more runs to their score on Grady's three-bagger, singles by Meekin, Van Haltren, and Doyle, and Davis's out at first. In the Brooklyns' eighth inning Daly began with a two-bagger, but failed to score, the next three batters being easily retired.

The New Yorks and Louisvilles will play at Weehawken next Sunday. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	1	1	5	0	0	Jones, cf.	0	0	1	1	0
O'Brien, lf.	1	2	4	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Grady, 3b.	1	1	0	3	0	Kelley, lf.	0	0	1	1	0
Davis, ss.	2	2	4	1	0	Daly, 2b.	0	1	2	3	1
Doyle, 1b.	1	3	12	0	1	Ander'n, 1b.	1	1	14	1	0
Gleason, 2b.	2	2	1	3	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	2	8	0
Foster, rf.	0	2	1	0	0	Casey, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0
Warner, c.	0	1	0	1	0	McGuire, c.	0	0	4	1	0
Meekin, p.	1	1	0	5	1	Dunn, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Total	9	15	27	13	2	Total	3	6	27	18	1

New York	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	3—9
Brooklyn	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

First base by errors—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; Brooklyn, 8. Bases on balls—Off Meekin, 4; off Dunn, 4. Struck out—By Dunn, 1. Home run—Anderson. Three-base hits—O'Brien, Doyle, Davis, Grady. Two-base hits—Gleason, Daly. Sacrifice hits—Grady, Warner, Kelley. Stolen bases—Warner Dahlen. Double play—Daly, Dahlen and Anderson. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham. Attendance, 3,100.

Boston, 7; Washington, 1.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—The Bostons hit Dineen's pitching hard and often, and won with ease to-day, Washington failing to secure a single hit off Willis. Their only run was scored in the first on two bases on balls and a wild throw by Bergen. Score:

Boston	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	.	—7
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Boston, 14. Errors—Boston, 3; Washington, 2. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Bergen; Washington, Dineen and Duncan. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Baltimore, 4; Philadelphia, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—Cooley was the cause of the Philadelphias' defeat today. In the fourth inning he had a chance to retire the side by a double play, but lost his head and fumbled the ball. Dolan also helped Baltimore in the same inning by dropping a thrown ball. Platt pitched a splendid game for the home team. Score:

Baltimore	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	—4
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Base hits—Baltimore, 8; Philadelphia, 8. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Baltimore, Kitson and Smith; Philadelphia, Platt and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Pittsburgs Win and Lose.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 7.—St. Louis won the first game to-day in the first two innings, getting seven hits and seven runs off Leever's pitching. Cuppy was a puzzle until the ninth inning, when Pittsburg made seven hits. The second game was a pitcher's battle, Pittsburg scoring two runs in the fifth on errors by Cross and Shreckengost. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5—5
St. Louis	4	3	0	1	1	0	2	0	0—11

Base hits—Pittsburg, 12; St. Louis, 16. Errors — Pittsburg, 3. Batteries — Pittsburg, Leever, Chesbro, and Schriver; St. Louis, Cuppy and Schreckengost.

SECOND GAME.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	.—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Base hits—Pittsburg, 4; St. Louis, 5. Batteries—Pittsburg, Sparks and Schriver; St. Louis, McBride and Schreckengost. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Warner.

CRICKET MATCH AT TORONTO.

United States Team Leads the Canadian in First Day's Play.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 7.—The grounds of the Toronto-Rosedale Cricket Club were crowded to-day, for the people took advantage of the fact that it was the civic holiday to witness the annual international match with the United States. A splended wicket had been prepared for the contest, and the batsmen did it justice, for while the bowling was all that could be desired, the batsmen did not fail to make runs, and almost 400 were put on during the day's play.

When stumps were drawn to-night neither side could claim any advantage, for with two wickets in hand, Canada was only sixteen runs behind.

The Americans gained the advantage of batting first on the good wicket, and of the eleven men who went to bat seven succeeded in making double figures. To H. C. Thayer belongs the credit of top score, and he batted in brilliant style for half a century. N. Z. Graves also showed to advantage in an innings of 37. H. B. McGiverin bowled finely for the Canadians, and took five wickets for 68 runs, while G. S. Lyon, going on late, secured 2 for 0.

D. W. Saunders and W. H. Cooper opened the batting for the Canadians, and so well did they begin that the total approached the century mark before the first wicket fell. The game will be continued to-morrow. The following is the score:

UNITED STATES.

W. S. Hinchman, c. Saunders, b. McGiverin	6
N. Z. Graves, c. Lyon, b. McGiverin	37
W. E. Goodman, c. Lyon, b. McGiverin	22
H. C. Thayer, c. Baker, b. Laing	50
F. H. Bates, l. b. w., b. Goldingham	12
J. H. Mason, l. b. w., b. McGiverin	17
J. H. Scattergood, c. Saunders, b. McGiverin	6
P. H. Clark, not out	21
W. L. Freeland, c. Chambers, b. Laing	1
W. P. O'Neill, c. Goldingham, b. Lyon	21
S. G. Climenson, c. McGiverin, b. Lyon	0
Byes	6
Leg byes	6
Wides	1
Total	206

CANADA.

D. W. Saunders, b. Hinchman	45
W. H. Cooper, b. Clark	40
A. S. Chambers, by Climenson	15
P. C. Goldingham, b. Clark	14
J. M. Laing, b. Climenson	11
H. C. Hill, st. Scattergood, b. Clark	28
G. S. Lyon, b. Clark	7
J. H. Forrester, c. Climenson, b. Bates	1
W. C. Baker, not out	6
W. E. McMurtry, not out	0
H. B. McGiverin, to bat	.
Byes	2
Total, (8 wickets)	190

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 7.—The races here today resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. His Excellency, 110 pounds, (J. Hill,) 7 to 5, won; Estill, 105, (Maher,) 2½ to 1, second; The Rush, 105, (Burns,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:08¼. Tar Hill, Angle, Ghetto, and La Vega also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Bardella, 107 pounds, (Spencer,) 4 to 1, won; Midlight, 98, (Burns,) 6 to 5, second; Sister Alice, 97, (Wilson,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Eugenie Wicks, Lonney, and Black Bonnet also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Worden House Stakes. Five furlongs. Flower of Gold, 112 pounds, (Maher,) 4½ to 1, won; Prejudice, 112 (Turner,) 7 to 5, second; Indian Fairy, 112, (O'Leary,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:01⅛. Flamora, Lardine, Belle of Lexington, Dangerous Maid, and Be Be S. also ran.

FOURTH RACE—One and one-eighth miles. Approval, 107 pounds, (O'Leary,) 1 to 3, won; Azucena, 106, (Spencer,) 13 to 5, second. Time —1:53¾.

FIFTH RACE.—One and one-sixteenth miles. Blueaway, 107 pounds, (Maher,) even, won; Beau Ideal, 109, (Turner,) 8 to 1, second; Strangest, 91, (R. Lewis,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Myth, Mariti, Arquebus, Cabrillo, Cathedral, Billy House, and Winepress also ran.

The Entries at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Gonfalon, Frandoo, Sakhra:, Precursor, and Eloim, 112 pounds each; Big Gun, 109; Toddy, Bramble Rose, and Time Breaker, 107 each; Golden Rule, 104.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Hurly Burly, Dr. Nembula, Alpen, and Clonsilla, 111 pounds; Judge Denny, 110; General Mart Gary, 107; Lady Lindsay, 102.

THIRD RACE.—United States Hotel Stakes. One and one-eighth miles. May Hempstead, Kinley Mack, 126 pounds each; Dr. Eichberg, 116; Lackland and Galathee, 112.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. One and one-sixteenth miles. Athamas, 110 pounds; Myth and Jackanapes, 107; Lightning Express, 106; Strangest and Weller, 100 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap. One and one-eighth miles. Kinchinite, 112 pounds; The Bachelor, 110; Adolph Spreckels, 109; Survivor, 106; Charentus, 104; Satirist, 102.

FORT ERIE HARNESS RACES.

BUFFALO, Aug. 7.—The Buffalo Driving Club's grand circuit meeting opened to-day at the Fort Erie track. Summary:

Empire State Stake, pacers; 2:17 class; purse, $2,000:

Billie Andrews, b. h., by Bow Bells, (Burch)	1	1	1
Johnny Agan, b. g.	9	2	2
Dower, ch. m.	2	3	3
Free Bond, b. g.	7	3	5
Gipsey Red, s. m.	3	7	7
Wilkie Red Buck, ch. g.	4	5	9
Helen R., blk. m.	6	6	4
Harry C., b. h.	5	9	6
Happy Chimes, b. h.	10	8	8
Nilo, b. h.	8	10	10

Time—2:10¼; 2:09¾; 2:11½.

2:28 Class.—Trotting; $1,500.

Tessie S., b. m., by Axtell, (Starr).	1	1	3	0	9	1
Derby Lass, blk. m.	10	6	4	1	1	2
Volo, b. g.	9	10	1	2	7	3
Fleetwood, ch. h.	8	2	2	4	3	ro
McAdams, ch. h.	5	3	6	3	6	ro
Princess, b. m.	2	7	8	10	8	ro
Paul Pry, br. g.	3	5	6	5	4	ro
Annie Burns, gr. f.	7	4	9	3	6	ro
James Shevlin, br. g.	11	10	8	5	5	ro
Joe Bohow, b. g.	6	11	7	10	10	ro
George Ray, b. g.	4	8	dr.			

Time—2:17½; 2:16¾; 2:16; 2:16½; 2:17¼; 2:21¾.

2:13 Class, Trotting.—Niagara River Stakes, $2,000.

Fred Kohl, blk. h., by Guy Wilkes, (Dickerson)	1	1	1
Charley Herr, br. h.	2	3	3
Ruby, br. m.	3	2	5
Cuanty, s. g.	4	4	2
Tudor Chimes, b. g.	8	7	4
Improvidence, b. m.	5	5	6
Piloteen, b. m.	7	6	7
Timesaver, blk. m.	6	dr.	

Time—2:10¾, 2:11¼, 2:11½.

Jockey Martin Wins Again.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—At the first day of the Birmingham August meeting to-day "Skeets" Martin, the American jockey, won a Maiden Plate on Capt. C. Trower's Red Queen II. Two horses ran the course, one mile and three furlongs. The betting was 6 to 4 on Red Queen II.

LADIES' GOLF MATCHES.

First Game for a Cup to be Played at Newport Aug. 19.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 7.—The ladies' golf matches are to be revived at the Newport Golf Club links and the first gentleman to offer a cup for these matches is Reginald Brooks. The entries will close Aug. 19. On the same day the first match will be played, and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who has already displayed her skill as a golfer, will be among the entries, as will Miss Anna Sands and Miss Maude Wetmore, two of the best players among the ladies of the Newport Golf Club.

If the present plans are carried out it is likely that the Newport Golf Club will rent the polo grounds from the Newport Country Club, as they are too damp for polo playing. In this event a new course for ladies will be made there.

The best former record made on the links of the Newport Club by Willie F. Davis two years ago, which was 75, was smashed there this afternoon by the same player while playing with W. Forbes Morgan. The new record, 72, was made over the full eighteen-hole course under conditions most favorable.

Professional Golfers to Meet.

BAYSIDE, L. I., Aug. 7.—Dave Hunter, the professional with the Oakland Golf Club, to-day accepted the challenge issued last month by Bernard Nichols, the professional with the Philadelphia Country Club, for a seventy-two-ball home and home match game. The money will be posted to-morrow. The first game will be played in ten days on the links of the Philadelphia Country Club. The return match will be played one week later at Oakland.

New York's Crew Orders a New Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 7.—The crew of the flagship New York, whose raceboat has been twice defeated in this harbor, has raised a subscription and placed an order with Mr. Raymond, the builder of the Old Colony Boat Club's racing cutter, for a twelve-oared cutter on the same lines as the one which defeated the New York's boat. The new boat is to be at Philadelphia on Sept. 4, when the New Yorks will meet the crack racing crews of the fleet.

Postmasters Get Leave of Absence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Acting Postmaster General Heath to-day issued an order granting to all first class Postmasters a week's leave to enable them to attend the annual convention of the National Association of Postmasters, which will be held in this city from Nov. 7 to Nov. 10 inclusive.

James Case Dies at Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Ex-Water Commissioner James Case, aged about seventy years, died suddenly this morning while sitting in a barber's chair. He leaves a wife, two sons, and two daughters. He was a ship joiner, and well known along the Hudson.

STRIKING CADDIES VIOLENT.

Boys Employed by the Harbor Hill Golf Club Arrested for Destroying Property.

The caddies of the Harbor Hill Golf Club of Staten Island, who are on strike for increased pay, became violent yesterday, and a dozen of them were arrested. The boys range from fourteen to eighteen years of age. They have been receiving 30 cents for the round of the links, which occupies about an hour. It is said by club members that the boys make as high as $1.40 a day. There are about one hundred of the strikers.

Yesterday half a dozen players appeared at the clubhouse, but because of the threatening attitude of the boys play was wholly suspended. It would have been impossible to go over the links except under police protection, and this style of playing the game was not relished by even the most enthusiastic players. During the day the boys went over the course and removed the discs and flags, and these are missing. It is also said that several of the tees and greens were badly damaged by the lads. The grass was torn up and the earth disturbed by plowing it with sticks. The boys also stoned the clubhouse and broke a number of windows. E. M. Lawrence, the professional player of the club, was hooted whenever he appeared. Mr. Lawrence says he has always treated the boys fairly, and that they have been paid as good wages as any caddies about New York.

Capt. Otto Hockmeyer of the club yesterday afternoon caused the arrest of a dozen of the lads on charges of destroying the property of the club. They were taken before Magistrate Croak and paroled until this morning. The boys say they have not been able to make fair wages. They say the players take two hours in many instances to get around the links. The players, they say, stand and gossip, and they get no pay for the time thus lost. They also assert that there are days when only a few of them are employed.

AN EX-CONVICT ASKS DAMAGES.

Says the State Should Pay for Injury to His Health.

ALBANY, Aug. 7.—Among the claims filed to-day against the State was that of John Culeton of New York City, an ex-convict, who seeks to recover $25,000. He was sentenced from New York City in April, 1895, and during his confinement in Sing Sing Prison contracted blood poisoning from hair of horses which he was compelled to clean.

He claims damages on the ground that the State authorities, by compelling him to perform that work, have ruined his health for life. The claim is filed by virtue of a statute passed by the last Legislature.

AMERICAN MURDERED IN JAPAN

The Murderer, Also an American, to be Tried by Japanese Law.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 7.—Chief Officer W. Smith of the Hongkong Maru brings some particulars of the murder of R. Nelson Ward, a young American, and two Japanese women by an American sailor named Miller at Yokohama on the morning of July 17.

Ward was the son of a wealthy resident of Abingdon, Va., and was twenty-three years of age. His body was found with the head cut off and otherwise mutilated. The two Japanese women were also much mutilated. The cause of the murder was jealousy on the part of Miller. The murderer, who is supposed to have lived at Buffalo, N. Y., reached Yokohama on the Tam o'Shanter, and deserted there. The murder was done in the Rising Sun saloon, which was owned by one of the Japanese women.

Miller will be tried by Japanese law, as the new treaty with the United States went into effect before the murders were committed.

RACE RIOT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Pitched Battle Between Whites and Negroes—Six Wounded.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Aug. 7.—A race riot occurred at the Poe Cotton Mills, near this place, last night, in which one white man and five negroes were wounded. Early in the evening several negroes fired into the home of Mr. Greenberg, a mill operator, while he and his family were at supper. No one was struck by the shots, but Greenberg and his friends followed the negroes, capturing the leader, who was taken to jail.

Reports were circulated among the negroes that their leader had been lynched, and 300 of them appeared at the mills. Messengers summoned white men from Greenville, and a pitched battle ensued. Ben Odom was the only white man wounded. The names of the five wounded negroes are unknown, as they were immediately taken away by their friends to prevent arrest.

Excitement has subsided and all is quiet to-day.

Smallpox in Cato and Seneca Falls.

ALBANY, Aug. 7.—Smallpox has broken out again in various parts of the State, and Dr. Smelzer, Secretary of the State Board of Health, says it is in a great measure due to the persistency of physicians in diagnosing cases of smallpox as chickenpox. "If these physicians," said Dr. Smelzer, "would only rely on the experience of the officials connected with our board there would be fewer cases of smallpox in this State to-day than there are at the present time." The latest cases reported are at Cato, Cayuga County, and Seneca Falls, Seneca County.

Boy Killed Between Freight Cars.

DANIELSONVILLE, Conn., Aug. 7.—Cecil Brown, twelve years old, the only son of William S. Brown, was crushed between the bumpers of two freight cars on the Norwich and Worcester Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to-day, and died a few minutes later. The boy attempted to cross the track as two sections were being run together, but just as he got between the bumpers the cars came together, catching him on each side of the hips, killing him almost instantly.

Shot His Sweetheart and Himself.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 7.—William Borden shot and fatally wounded Miss Mabel McKenna because she refused to marry him. The shooting occurred while the two were walking together on Caramillo Street. Borden escaped and the girl was taken to St. Francis Hospital. Several hours afterward the police searching for Borden came upon his dead body near where he had attempted to kill his sweetheart. He had shot himself through the head.

Boy Tore Blazing Dress Off Girl.

The hero of East New York yesterday was fifteen-year-old Samuel Stranger of 43 New Lots Avenue, who tried to save the life of Rose Stechter, seven years old, of the same address. The girl had been playing about a bonfire when her dress caught fire. Her shrieks attracted young Stranger, who ran to her side and tore off her burning clothing. The girl, who was badly burned about the body, was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, and, it is feared, will die. Stranger was severely burned about the hands.

Father Killed by His Young Son.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—A dispatch from Chattanooga, Tenn., says that A. B. Watkins, a county official who is well known in Tennessee, was stabbed to death by his eleven-year-old son Clarence yesterday. The boy has been arrested. Watkins was whipping the boy on account of a breach of family discipline, when the lad became enraged, pulled his knife, and plunged the blade through his father's heart.

Lawrence Hanley's Daughter Killed.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 7.—A three-year-old daughter of Lawrence Hanley, the actor, was crushed to death under a trolley car to-day. The child lived here with its grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Leggert. The mother, now divorced from Hanley, is Edith Leggert, the actress. She is in the East with a theatrical company.

William A. Piper's Will.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—The will of ex-Congressman William A. Piper, who died Saturday, was filed for probate to-day. The estate is valued at over $3,000,000, and is divided among numerous relatives living in the Eastern States and California.

MR. CARPENTER'S RESIGNATION

Controller Morgan Surprised to Find Him in Control of Randall's Island House of Refuge.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 7.—State Controller Morgan to-day admitted that the report of Inspector E. B. Dorr of the State Board of Charities, on his investigation of the Randall's Island House of Refuge abuses, had been submitted to him, and that he had it under consideration. This examination is the second one made by that institution recently. The first one caused the resignation of Superintendent Carpenter. The Controller says that the Superintendent resigned, to take effect Oct. 1, with the understanding that he should be given leave of absence in the meantime. The Controller is surprised to find Superintendent Carpenter again actively connected with the administration of the institution. Controller Morgan said in an interview:

"This institution was investigated on June 25 and 26 by Deputy Controller Gilman and Secretary Hebbard of the State Board of Charities. The report submitted to me showed that the superintendency of Mr. Carpenter exhibited inefficient management, lack of discipline, and of good business methods. A formal complaint was made to the Board of Managers which set forth the matters found by Mr. Gilman and Mr. Hebbard. The Board of Managers was loath to give credence to the charges made, and asked if we would be willing to make them in the presence of Mr. Carpenter. I told them I would be very happy to do so. A special meeting was called, and a whole afternoon was spent in discussing the management of the institution. Mr. Gilman and Superintendent Carpenter were present. As a result, Mr. Carpenter was asked for his resignation. It was to take effect Oct. 1 next; with the understanding that he should be given leave of absence in the meantime. I understood that he was going to Europe, and was very much surprised a few days ago when official communications from the institution showed that he was again in charge.

"I am not ready at this time to say anything about the facts contained in the report of Inspector Dorr."

McGRANN'S MURDERER FOUND.

Robert Harden, Arrested for Picking Pockets, Is Joshua Hines.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 7.—Superintendent Wrinn of the Police Department this morning received from the New York police an indictment issued in the Court of General Sessions in New York against Joshua Hines. The indictment charges the murder of John McGrann, alias "Big Stretch," in a New York saloon on the night of July 21.

It is alleged that Hines shot McGrann because of a quarrel over the division of the proceeds of a robbery in Pittsburg. He was arrested here under the name of Robert Harden on a charge of picking pockets, but when his description was sent to New York it was recognized as that of Hines, and two New York detectives who came here identified him.

At Police Headquarters last evening it was said that Hines shot McGrann in a barroom brawl at the corner of the Bowery and Bayard Street. Hines is well known to the police, having been arrested a number of times for picking pockets and for robbery. His number in the Rogues' Gallery is 4,892.

PIRACY ON CHINESE RIVER.

Consul Wildman Says Boats Sent to Suppress It Do Towing.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Consul General Wildman has reported to the State Department from Hongkong on the growing trade of the West River, in China, which taps one of the most fertile sections of the empire, and in this connection he appends a memorandum giving an account of the depredations of Chinese pirates along this river.

It is impossible, he says, for the Chinese officials to put down this piracy, as well as the dishonest fiscal system along the river, and the brigandage in some of the chief towns. The torpedo boats sent to suppress the depredations are said to be engaged in "turning an honest penny by towing, to the neglect of their proper work, which receives no attention." The opinion is expressed that if piracy is to be suppressed, it will probably have to be done by British gunboats. The modus operandi of the river pirates is almost invariably the same. They go on board the vessel they have selected for robbery as ordinary passengers, and on reaching a given spot where confederates are in waiting in boats, they overpower the passengers and crew, secure their plunder, and make good their escape. Under this system it has been found impossible for any gunboat, either Chinese or foreign, to put a stop to the practice, and it is thought the only effectual means will be by tracking the pirates to their retreats and dealing with them there.

Fractured His Spine in Diving.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 7.—Walter Duryea, aged thirty-eight years, of Glen Cove, was seriously injured this afternoon while bathing at the Casino at this place. Duryea attempted to dive into shallow water, and his head struck the bottom. Dr. Fuller, who was summoned, found that Duryea had fractured his spinal column and sustained injuries similar to those received by Mrs. Whitney when she was thrown from her horse, and which caused her death. Mr. Duryea was taken in an ambulance to his home in Glen Cove. He is a son of Edgar Duryea and a cousin of H. B. Duryea, the yachtsman.

New Jersey Bicycle Rider Killed.

NEWARK, Aug. 7.—Robert Williams, Jr., of Delawanna, discovered the body of Samuel Tearn, a bicycle dealer of East Rutherford, lying at the foot of Kingsland Street, Delawanna, at an early hour this morning. Beside the body was found a wrecked bicycle, and it is the general opinion that Tearn met death by an accident in the night. His skull was fractured and his body was bruised. At the spot where the body was found there is a steep declivity, which has always been considered dangerous to bicycle riders.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The United States Fire Insurance Company of New York has been admitted to Indiana.

Superintendent Church of the Kansas Insurance Department has decided to proceed against the Atchison Underwriters' Association on the ground that its maintenance is a violation of the anti-trust law.

There was considerable speculation in insurance circles yesterday in regard to the arrival in this city last Friday night of H. F. M. Mutzenbecher of Hamburg and C. Stahl of Brussels in view of their reinsurance connections and brokerage offices in St. Petersburg, London, Paris, and Brussels.

J. J. Purcell, Western Manager of the Sun Insurance Office of London, has been appointed a member of the Governing Committee of the Western Union, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of R. H. Garrigue, whose company, the Merchants' of Newark, recently filed a formal notice of its intentions to cancel its membership in the union.

At the thirteenth annual session of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, to be held at Detroit Sept. 5, 6, and 7, President James W. Alexander of the Equitable Life Assurance Society will speak on "Life Insurance as a Profession." Dr. J. S. Bloomington of Chicago will talk about fire insurance; C. P. Ellerbe, former Superintendent of the Missouri Insurance Department, will discuss State supervision, and William A. Fricke, former Insurance Commissioner of Wisconsin, will advocate an insurance code.

The following fire insurance companies report premium receipts in excess of $100,000 in Chicago for the six months ending June 30, 1899: Aetna, $182,206; Liverpool and London and Globe, $177,195; Phenix of Brooklyn, $148,754; Scottish Union and National, $145,107; Royal, $142,909; Hartford, $135,124; New York Underwriters', $122,223; Commercial Union, $118,966; National of Hartford, $117,849; Union of London, $116,212; Connecticut, $106,827; North British and Mercantile, $106,018; Germania, $103,907, and Continetnal, $103,757.

It was stated authoritatively yesterday that the officials of the South German Reinsurance Company and the Swiss Reinsurance Company of Zurich, who returned to Europe last Wednesday, will include in their recommendations to their Directors relative to the resignation of a joint New York representative the name of E. G. Snow, Jr., Secretary of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association and a son of Vice President E. G. Snow of the Home Insurance Company of New York. Should Mr. Snow receive this appointment, it is thought that the Suburban Association will not elect a new Secretary, as the present condition of suburban rates, it is said, will not justify any effort to check the general demoralization.

THE GREEN CHILDREN FOUND.

Had Been Taken by Annie Childs, the Housekeeper, to the Gerry Society.

The children Henrietta and Irene Green, daughters of James Green of Long Island City, who were taken away from their home on Sunday afternoon by Annie Childs, who had been acting as the housekeeper for the Green family, were found yesterday in the care of the Gerry society, in Manhattan. Detective Peake of Long Island City traced the children to the rooms of the society. From what can be learned, the woman took the children to the society out of revenge upon their father.

Mr. Green is very reticent about the case and does not want to talk. From others it is learned that the woman who took the children away was related to Mrs. Green, who is sick and has been in a hospital. Mrs. Childs, or, as she was otherwise known, Mrs. Hayes, did not get dinner on time on Sunday morning. For this Mr. Green scolded her and ordered her to leave the house. She left a short time afterward, taking the two children with her.

The children are being made much of by their friends and relatives.

Mr. Green refused last night to discuss the case in any way or to answer questions.

EXPLOSION ON THE ARGONAUT.

Four Men Injured as a Result of a Defective Gasoline Tank.

An accident which came near causing serious damage happened yesterday afternoon on board the submarine boat Argonaut, now anchored in the Erie Basin. Eight men were at work in the boat, and one of them, Joseph Villeneauve of 45 Wolcott Street, Brooklyn, carried a lighted torch into the rear part of the hold, where there was stored a twelve gallon tank of gasoline. Some of the explosive had leaked out, and the gas generated filled that section of the hold and exploded as soon as Villaneauve entered. There was a wild scramble for the small manhole in the top of the boat, and several serious injuries were sustained. The engineer of the boat, John Wilson, was the only man who kept his head. He ran into the flames, seized the burning gasoline tank, carried it up through the manhole, and threw it overboard.

The injuries sustained by the men were serious, but not dangerous. Wilson, whose act probably saved the boat, was badly burned on the arms and hands. Three of the others were slightly burned. They were attended by Surgeon Crafts of the Long Island College Hospital.

The Argonaut is owned by the Lake Company of Baltimore, and was built there only a few years ago. She is now being rebuilt at the Boston Dry Docks, Erie Basin.

Woman Charged with Abduction.

Mary E. Burke, who on July 22 was committed to the Tombs on the charge of grand larceny, in stealing jewelry and clothing from Miss Lillian Maher, twenty-four years of age, of 2 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, appeared yesterday in the Harlem Court as prosecuting witness in a charge preferred by the Gerry society against Miss Maher charging her with abducting Mary Burke. Miss Burke says she is but fourteen years of age, and lived at 9 Ridgway Street, Brookline, Mass., with her parents and two brothers. She said she attended the Edward Devotion Memorial School. On June 21 she ran away from school and home and came to this city, and went to live with a friend in One Hundred and Ninth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. Later, she says, she met Miss Maher, and by her was induced to leave the home of her friends. Magistrate Flammer held Miss Maher in $2,000 bonds for further examination.

Killed While Playing Baseball.

John Stillane, aged twelve years, son of Daniel Stillane of 441 East Eighty-fifth Street, met with a peculiar accident yesterday morning while playing baseball with some comrades in East Eighty-fifth Street, which resulted in his death at the Presbyterian Hospital a few hours later. The boy had just made a base hit and was running to first base, which was part of a stoop at 410 East Eighty-fifth Street. Just before reaching it he fell, his left side coming in contact with a projecting piece of brownstone forming part of one of the steps. The shock rendered him unconscious, and he did not recover from that condition.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Small Dealings in Flats and Dwellings Make Up the Day's Business—No Auctions.

Alexander J. Roux has sold for Louis Stern the American basement dwelling 131 West Eighty-eighth Street, 16 by 100.8.

J. Edgar Leaycraft has sold for John H. Hindley the five-story flat 9 West Sixty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.

The same broker has also sold for Samuel G. Stewart the five-story American basement dwelling 73 West Eighty-fifth Street, 18 by 100; also for C. Leaycraft the three-story dwelling 75 West Forty-seventh Street, 20 by 75.

Bleiman & Co. have sold to Mandelbaum & Lewine the old buildings 384 to 390 East Tenth Street, 100 by 92.

Catharine

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Trains leave Grand Central Station;
7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica.
7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.
For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake.

6 P.M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H.; for Saratoga, Lake George, Saranac & Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C. for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A.M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHAS. E. LELAND, Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M., 8:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 6:38 P. M. and 5:13 A. M.

RALPH'S ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, NOW OPEN. FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS ADDRESS. J. W. HUTTON, RALPH, N. Y.

VACATION TOURS.

ALL EXPENSES INCLUDED.

Parties will leave New York August 12, 26, for a delightful Eight-Day Tour, visiting the Thousand Islands, Montreal, Ausable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George and the Hudson River. $55.

Montreal, the St. Lawrence, Lake St. John, the Saguenay, White Mountains, Portland, etc. Eleven-Day Tour, leaving August 12, 26. $95.

Railroad and Steamship Tickets and Sleeping car accommodations **anywhere** and **everywhere**, for individual travelers, at **lowest rates.**

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

HOLLYWOOD HOTELS AND COTTAGES,

HOLLYWOOD, WEST END, N. J.

The most beautiful resort on the New Jersey coast. Superior cuisine and service.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Suites, with bath. Concerts daily. Eighteen-hole GOLF course and new clubhouse at hotel entrance. Private surf bathing pavilion. For illustrated booklet or terms, address

JOHN T. DEVINE, Mgr.,
HOLLYWOOD, N. J.
Also Proprietor
THE SHOREHAM, Washington, D. C.

MILLBROOK INN,

Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y.

OPEN ALL YEAR AROUND.

An ideal Summer home; NO MOSQUITOES!! elevation 900 feet; health-giving air; spring water; farm connected first-class dairy; wooded shady and picturesque walks; tennis lawn, GOLF COURSE, bowling alley, billiards; ideal roads for bicycling and driving. Under a new management, the entire house has been thoroughly renovated. Modern sanitary plumbing and drainage, gas, &c.; unsurpassed table.

LEON COTTENTIN, Manager.

HOTEL BROOKLYN

CENTRE MORICHES, LONG ISLAND.

A model Summer Resort. ALWAYS COOL, situated on Great South Bay, overlooking the ocean; Surf and still water bathing; fine sailing; ideal roads for bicycling and driving; handsomely appointed and select family hotel. Capacity over 250. Perfect cuisine, pure water, ballroom, orchestra, dancing. Two hours from New York. Send for illustrated booklet.

GEORGE E. HALLOCK, Proprietor.
E. E. CAUTHEN, Manager.

DEAL COUNTRY CLUB AND CLUB COTTAGES,

DEAL, N. J.

Inn cottages may be rented by week, month, or season. Newly furnished; all improvements, including bath. Meals served in new open-air dining room. Superior cuisine. French waiters. 18-hole golf course reached in three minutes. Fine bathing beach.

A. L. SIEGHORTNER, Manager.
or Atlantic Coast Realty Co., Deal, N. J.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y

Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.

PAVILION HOTEL, OPEN JUNE 15.
SHARON HOUSE, OPEN JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1.
B. P. SHARP & SON, Prop's.
Pamphlets on application.

LONG BEACH, L. I.

Hotel, Cottages, and Inn.

UNEXCELLED RAILROAD SERVICE AND NEW BOULEVARD OPEN TO THE HOTEL. NEW STABLES AND NEW COTTAGES. GOLF LINKS.

TELEPHONE 21A, LONG BEACH.
—A. E. DICK, Proprietor.—
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

NEW GRAND HOTEL.

WESTERN CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

ACCOMMODATES 600. NOW OPEN.

Special low rates for July and September. Only hotel on mountain top with direct railroad access. Through parlor cars to Hotel Grounds. Elevation 2,500 feet. FOUR HOURS from New York. New Golf Links. New steamheated Swimming Pool.

S. J. CORNELL, Manager.
Summit Mountain P. O., Ulster Co., N. Y.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

Fort Griswold House,

PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES.

IDEAL SUMMER RESORTS, offering a rare combination of seashore and country life. Send for circular.

BLANCHARD & HAGER.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.

THE KITTATINNY.

OPEN UNTIL NOVEMBER. The favorite SPRING, SUMMER, AND AUTUMN RESORT. Most central and attractively located. Rooms en suite, with bath, steam heat, elevator, &c. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf links. Send for booklet.
W. A. BRODHEAD & SON.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

The Kensington.

H. A. & W. F. BANG, Proprietors.
OPEN JUNE 24TH TO OCTOBER 1ST.
New York Office, Sturtevant House.

SOMERSET INN

And Eight Cottages. Bernardsville, N. J.
Remains open until October 25th.
35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferries. Altitude 800 feet. GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
T. F. Silleck.....Manager
Oriental Hotel
Jos. P. Greaves.....Manager

THE DEER'S HEAD INN, FORMERLY THE Mansion House.—Address for terms and illustrated booklet C. A. FERRISS, Elizabethtown, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK vs. NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 5th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY to exhibit and prove their claims against said company before me, the undersigned, the receiver of said company, at my office, No. 95 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1899, and that creditors making default in so doing will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and from any distribution which shall be made thereunder.
—Dated New York, June 12th, 1899.
CHARLES H. DANIELS, Receiver.

EXCURSIONS.

New York's Ocean Trip

DIRECT TO THE IRON PIER AT

LONG BRANCH.

ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS.
FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER, REPUBLIC and the MAMMOTH STEAMER, COLUMBIA

REPUBLIC	COLUMBIA
Leave Pier 10, E. R., (above South Ferry,)	Leave Long Branch,
8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M.,	11 A. M., 5:00 P. M.,
10:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.	1 P. M., 7:00 P. M.

Trolley connections for Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey Coast Points.

The best service, by the best boats, ever given, which accommodates people who go for the quick sail down and back for the splendid view of the Bay, Harbor, the Forts, Sandy Hook, the Highlands, and the cottage cities on the Jersey Coast, or the people who wish to spend a few hours, or a day, at the seaside.

The REPUBLIC, that has so long been the "fliyer" to Cape May, is a favorite with all who travel on her.

The COLUMBIA is celebrated as the Queen of Chesapeake Bay, and, with her large licensed capacity, a fitting sister ship to the REPUBLIC.

Both boats have immense deck room, elegant saloons, excellent restaurant, open at all times, and are built especially for sea-going work, staunch, fast, and reliable for prompt service.

There are concerts and vaudeville performances on all trips without extra charge.

Nothing that can secure comfort and amusement to their passengers is neglected.

To travel on them is to know them. To know them is to like them.
W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1,181 B'way. Phone 211 Mad. Sq

All the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, Bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers, 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M., So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 2.00, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 23d St., 9.20, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 1.45, 2.30, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., for East 23d St., and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1 P. M., for Cortlandt St., only; 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 9 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION RATES 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R. N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M.

Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.

Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily *7:00 and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1 P. M., and every forty minutes, 1:40 to 9:40, and *10:20 P. M. *Week days only.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, *1:50, 2:20, *2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, *9:50, 10:00 P. M. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.

Trains marked * runs Saturday only and Sept. 4.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R. week days leave Broadway Ferry 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M.

FARE 15 CENTS.

Iron Steamboat Co.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.

Leave foot West 22d St., N. R., 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier 1, foot Battery Pl., N. R., 9:30, 10:15, 11:00, 11:45 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 8:45, 9:30 P. M.

Leave (new) Iron Pier, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 6:55, 7:40, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

ROCKAWAY BOATS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC. West 20th St. 8:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M. Week days, 8., 8:35 A. M.; Chelsea Pier, 8:50 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M.; Battery Landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.; Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

40c. Sun. & Holidays, 50c. Music.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

KINGS CO. "L" BRIGHTON "L" R. R.
From MANHATTAN BEACH 7:30 A. M. and Half Hourly throughout entire Day until 12:00 o'clock midnight.
From BROOKLYN BRIDGE 7:45 A. M. and Half Hourly until 11:15 P. M.
Trains Stop Only at CITY HALL, FRANKLIN AV., CLARKSON ST. & SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
FARE 15 CENTS.

For Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor.

Steamer leaves Pier 15, E. R. (foot Wall St.) week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays steamer stops at Southold and Orient Point. Steamer Shinnecock leaves New York Mondays 8:00 A. M. Monday excursion tickets for return same day, $2.00.

CONEY ISLAND via CULVER ROUTE.

FOOT OF WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., by 39th St. Brooklyn Ferry. Fast boats connect with express trains. Hourly 9.20 to 12:20, then every 20 minutes until 6:20, then every 40 minutes until 10:20. Quickest trip to the Island, time 30 minutes.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. E. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1388 Franklin.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM J. McGUIRE, plaintiff, against JOHN P. MORGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of ground situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, known and designated on a map on file in the office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments for the County of New York as "Map prepared under Chapter 411 of Laws of *1876." Vol. 5, Page 2, as Lot Number 54 on block Number 1,467, which said lot is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of Samuel Street with Mohegan (formerly Grant Avenue; running thence northwesterly along the southwesterly line of Samuel Street, seventy-five 9-100 feet (75.09;) thence southwesterly and parallel with Mohegan Avenue, one hundred and thirty-three 16-100 feet (133.16;) thence southeasterly, parallel with Samuel Street seventy-five 9-100 (75.09) feet, to Mohegan Avenue; and thence northeasterly, along the northwesterly line of Mohegan Avenue, one hundred and thirty-three and 16-100 (133.16) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 13th, 1899.
JAMES R. TORRANCE,
Referee.
EDWARD H. KELLY, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $3,534.76. There are no taxes, assessments, or other liens against said premises.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1899.
JAMES R. TORRANCE,
Referee.
EDWARD H. KELLY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

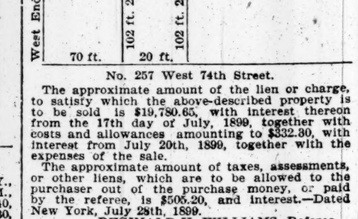
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY M. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against HARRIOT E. SPRAGUE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twentieth day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, distant seventy feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Seventy-fourth Street and West End Avenue, (formerly Eleventh Avenue,) and running thence northerly, parallel with said West End Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the middle line of the block between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets; thence easterly along said middle line of the block, and parallel with Seventy-fourth Street, twenty feet; thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, and thence westerly, along said northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, together with the rights, privileges, and easements contained in a certain agreement recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,994 of Conveyances, at Page 478.

Subject, nevertheless, to the covenants and restrictions contained in a certain deed recorded in the said Register's office, in Liber 1,110 of Conveyances, at Page 406, and to the provisions of a certain agreement recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 1,949 of Conveyances, at Page 221.

The premises above described lie in Section 4, in Block 1,166, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1899.
REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.
DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



No. 257 West 74th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $19,780.65, with interest thereon from the 17th day of July, 1899, for moneys paid and allowances amounting to $332.30, with interest from July 20th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $505.20, and interest.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1899.
REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.
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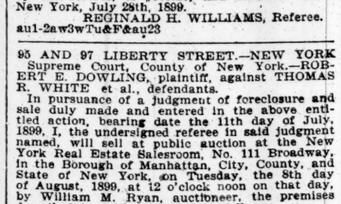
95 AND 97 LIBERTY STREET.—NEW YORK Supreme Court, County of New York.—ROBERT E. DOWLING, plaintiff, against THOMAS R. WHITE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All those certain lots of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the Third Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the northerly side of Liberty Street between Broadway and Greenwich Street, now known as Numbers Ninety-five and Ninety-seven Liberty Street, and taken together bounded and containing as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Liberty Street, distant two hundred and thirty-seven feet nine inches, or thereabouts, westerly from the northwesterly corner of Broadway and Liberty Street, (being the southwesterly corner of lot known as Number Ninety-three Liberty Street, now or lately belonging to the estate of John Hone;) running thence northerly along the westerly line of the lot now or lately belonging to said estate of John Hone, forty-eight feet and three inches, more or less; thence northerly still along said lot now or lately belonging to the estate of John Hone, fifty-three feet and seven inches to the southerly line of the estate of Jacob Abramse, deceased, and now or late of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank; thence northerly along said last mentioned land sixteen feet and eight inches to land now or late of William Banks; thence westerly along said last mentioned land now or late of William Banks, thirty feet to a strip of land heretofore agreed to be sold to Amos R. Eno, and conveyed by George S. Murfey and wife and James M. Benedict and wife to Barak T. Nichols; thence southerly along said strip of land, one hundred and nineteen feet one inch, more or less, to the northerly side of said Liberty Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of said Liberty Street, thirty feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1899.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Mannattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



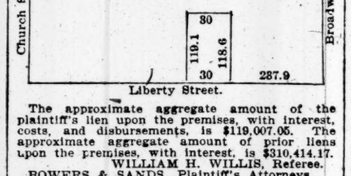
The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $119,007.05. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $310,414.17.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy18-2aw3wTu&F&au8

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —PATRICK S. TREACY, plaintiff, against MARY E. BLACKBURNE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of February, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the sixteenth day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of ground, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the point formed by the intersection of said Eighty-eighth Street and Avenue with the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street, thence running southerly parallel with the easterly line of West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, thence easterly parallel with the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet, thence northerly parallel with the easterly line of West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1899.
GEORGE H. HART, Referee.
C. W. BENNETT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 27 Pine Street, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:



The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $14,000, with interest thereon at five per cent. from April 2nd, 1899.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,266 60-100, with interest thereon from February 20th, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $262.55, with interest from February 24th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $496 75-100 and interest.
Dated New York, July 25th, 1899.
GEORGE H. HART, Referee.
jy25-2aw3w&au16.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of HERMAN L. ETTINGER and SEYMOUR I. ETTINGER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Herman L. Ettinger and Seymour I. Ettinger of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Herman L. Ettinger and Seymour I. Ettinger were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Aug. 7, 1899.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE FREISEUR, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George Freiseur, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 31, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—BERNARD GRIES, Bankrupt. No. 1,215.

Notice is hereby given that Bernard Gries, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Aug. 4, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.
New York, Aug. 7, 1899.

NO. 1,386.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of ALBERT H. LESZYNSKY, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Albert H. Leszynsky of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of August, A. D., 1899, the said Albert H. Leszynsky was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 1st day of September, A. D., 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 8, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOETTNER, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BOETTNER, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 290 Broadway, Bowough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1899. CHARLES J. KROEHLE, CONRAD D. ORTH, Executors. ISAAC KUGELMAN, Attorney for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je27-law6mTu

BRAUTIGAM, ADAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADAM BRAUTIGAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Paskusz & Cohen, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1899. IDA BRAUTIGAM, PAUL BRAUTIGAM, EDWARD J. BIEDERMANN, Executors. PASKUSZ & COHEN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh21-law6mTu

BROWN, RHEUA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RHEUA S. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Harry H. Bottome, Attorney, at No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of June, 1899. HARRY H. BOTTOME, ENOCH VREELAND, Executors.

DONALDSON, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. DONALDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, in the office of Byron Traver, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 2d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ELIZA DONALDSON, Executrix. BYRON TRAVER, Atty. for Executrix, 40 Wall St., N. Y. City. ap18-law6mTu

DU BOIS, JOHN JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JAY DU BOIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Daly, Hoyt & Mason, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of February, 1899. AUGUSTUS J. DU BOIS, Executor. DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Executor, 11 William St., N. Y. City. f7-law6mTu

ETLING, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ETLING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Paskusz & Cohen, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1899. HARRY MERZ, Executor. ROYAL S. CRANE, Atty. for Executor, 257 Broadway. ap4-law6mTu

FIGUEROA Y VELIS, JUSTO RAFAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUSTO RAFAEL FIGUEROA Y VELIS, otherwise known as Rafael Figueroa, late of Cienfuegos, Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1899. ANTONIO TOMAS, Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Admr., 71 Broadway, New York City. jy11-law6mTu

JENNETT, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS JENNETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, to wit, the office of John Burke & Co. Nos. 106 and 108 Reade Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1899. JOHN BURKE, JAMES R. HOGG, Executors. WM. P. ANNING, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my16-law6mTu

McHENRY, JR., ALEXANDER R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER R. McHENRY, JR., late of the County of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the offices of Shepard & Prentiss, his attorneys, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of September, 1899.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1899. EDWARD O. McHENRY, Executor. SHEPARD & PRENTISS, Attorneys for Executor, 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh7-law6mTu

PROUDFIT, ALEXANDER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER M. PROUDFIT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1899. JNO. McL. NASH, Executor. CHAS. L. JONES, Attorney for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. my2-law6mTu

SCORGIE, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET SCORGIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1899. HUGH McCULLOCH, JAMES MILLER, Executors. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, New York. my9-law6mTu

STEVENSON, MARGARET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. STEVENSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 229 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1899. JOSEPH N. GOLDBACHER, Executor. DAVID D. ACKERMAN, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. ma21-law6mTu

WADSWORTH, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. WADSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Gilbert M. Speir, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1899.
WILLIAM P. WADSWORTH,
Administrator, with the will annexed.
GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Administrator, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap26-law6mTu

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—OSWALD J. MARTIN, plaintiff, against JOHN S. LEES, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York City, July 3d, 1899. AMBROSE H. PURDY, Plaintiff's Attorney,

Post Office Address and Office No. 74 Elm Street, New York

CONTEMPT OF COUNCILMEN

Order to Send Fourteen of Them to Jail Is Signed.

ONLY ONE CHANCE TO ESCAPE

Those Who Fail to Vote for the Hall of Records Bonds or Stay Away Will Be Arrested.

Justice Fitzgerald yesterday signed the formal order confirming his decision of last week, in which he held that Councilmen Cassidy, Oakley, Foley, Engel, Goodwin, Murphy, Wise, Hottenroth, Francisco, Leich, Doyle, Conly, Williams, and Murray were in contempt of court for refusing to obey a writ of mandamus requiring them to pass a bond issue to provide for the payment of a debt owing from the city to John Peirce, contractor for the new Hall of Records. The order directs that each of these men pay a fine of $100 and that they be committed to jail until they obey the writ.

Warrants for the arrest of the Councilmen mentioned probably will be applied for to-day, but it is unlikely that they will be served until after the Council has had a chance to pass the bond resolution to-morrow. This, it was said yesterday, would be done, as several of the recusant Councilmen had decided to vote for the bonds rather than pass the Summer in jail.

In his order, which was prepared by L. Laflin Kellogg, Mr. Peirce's counsel, Justice Fitzgerald directs that the Councilmen named be committed by the Sheriff of the City and County of New York, or the Sheriff of any other county where they may be found, to the county jail of that county, and be there detained in close custody until they shall be willing to comply with the commands of the writ of mandamus. Justice Fitzgerald also directs that they shall remain in custody after they have passed the issue of bonds until they shall have paid the amount of the fine of $100 imposed on each of them, or until each of them is discharged according to law.

With the order handed down Justice Fitzgerald filed this memorandum:

The action of the respondents herein, at a meeting held after the filing of the Court's decision on the motion to punish for contempt, is not relevant upon this proceeding, which relates merely to the settlement of the order. The additional affidavits and copy of the resolution adopted by the Council of Aug. 2, 1899, submitted in connection with the proposed amendment, refer to matters wholly collateral.

The language of this memorandum is construed as indicating that Justice Fitzgerald holds that the adoption of the bond issue of $2,100,000 was essential to entire compliance with the writ of mandamus. This is the view taken by the attorneys for Mr. Peirce and also by the Corporation Counsel, though Alfred A. Gardiner, who has appeared for several of the Councilmen, contends that the court has left this point open.

L. Laflin Kellogg said yesterday that he would prepare the warrants to-day and present them to the County Clerk for signature. He declared that he intended to have the warrants served unless the Council, at to-morrow's meeting, should adopt the bond resolution for the entire issue of $2,100,000. The fines, Mr. Kellogg said, would have to be paid to the Sheriff, who would turn them over to Mr. Peirce. In case the Council declined to pass the bond resolution, Mr. Kellogg said, only those voting in the negative or purposely absenting themselves from the meeting would be placed in jail.

Councilmen Brice, O'Grady, Bodine, Hyland, Christman, and Van Nostrand will appear before Justice McAdam to-day in response to an order to show cause why they, too, should not be held in contempt of court for not obeying the writ of mandamus. Service under the original order was not had on them in time for their appearance at the hearing given to their colleagues.

CROWD AT LUDLOW STREET JAIL.

Attracted by a Report that Several Councilmen Had Been Arrested

Early last evenig a report was in circulation that several of the Councilmen had been arrested and locked up. A large crowd gathered about Ludlow Street Jail and looked in through the iron grates of the office and began asking questions of the Assistant Wardens. It was at the time that the prisoners in the jail are permitted to exercise in the corridors in the simple attire of underclothes. The crowd gazed at them and wondered.

"That's Councilman Engel," shouted a small boy at the corner of Essex Market Place and Ludlow Street, and there was a rush to look up at the window. The crowd was finally dispersed by two policemen from the Eldridge Street Station. A good deal of sympathy was expressed with the Tammany leader of the district, Martin Engel, but this was changed to undisguised satisfaction when a courier from "Silver Dollar" Smith's announced that the Councilman was all right and was in Boston.

Warden Pickett left the jail a little after 4 o'clock. When he was asked what allotment he would make if the Councilmen were arrested, he said: "There are lots of cells. We have room, and to spare." When asked what privileges, immunities, and prerogatives the Councilmen would enjoy, and whether or not they would be allowed to hold a special session in the jail to purge themselves of contempt, he laughed and said: "Hadn't we better wait till we get to the bridge before we cross it?"

Martin Engel's residence on Essex Street, near Broome, was dark all night. Some one pinned on the door a note bearing these words: "He's not gone to jail. Boston is good enough for him."

S. C. DIMON'S DEPOSIT BOX.

Supreme Court Holds that the Gift of It to Mrs. Martha Keery Was Not a Valid One.

When Stephen C. Dimon, a wealthy bachelor, who lived upon the income of his property, died on Jan. 12, 1894, at the age of about sixty-four years, Mrs. Martha Keery, at whose house, in Delaware County, N. Y., he had lived for some time, sought to establish a lost will, which she claimed he had made in her favor, and subsequently, when a will which he had executed giving his property to her was found with the names of the beneficiary and of the witnesses erased, she gave the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company of this city notice that she claimed the contents of Mr. Dimon's deposit box as a gift made to her by him on his deathbed.

The company thereupon brought an action in the Supreme Court, making Mrs. Keery and Charles L. Dimon, as administrator of the estate of Stephen C. Dimon, defendants, to have determined to which of the two it should deliver possession of the contents of the box, which the decedent had rented as early as 1880. There were United States bonds and other property in the box, worth over $17,000. Mrs. Keery claimed the keys of the safe were delivered to her by Dimon three days before his death. He had, when he died, two brothers and two sisters living, and several nieces and nephews, with whom his relations were always friendly, and, with some, intimate and affectionate. Seven days before he died he told parties who called that he had left a will "giving all I have to Martha." The alleged gift, she said, had been made in these words: "Martha, get me my keys; they are in the right hand pants pocket, in the closet off the front room; also my watch and chain, and bring them to me. Keep them; they are yours. They will give you all I have in the safe deposit box; there is enough to pay these bills and all I owe you."

Justice Kellogg, before whom the case was tried, in Part V., Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday gave a decision in favor of Mr. Dimon's heirs. In his opinion, the Justice said, Mr. Dimon seemed to have "possessed full knowledge of the cupidity of humanity and the personal attention promptly secured by exciting a keen expectation of future reward." The fact that he was a bachelor of reputed wealth, who housed with any blood relatives, "and sometimes indulging in intoxicants to excess, obviously advertised him as a proper subject, and possibly an easy victim, to strangers in blood secretly scheming to displace lawful heirs. That he never had a sincere or settled intention of doing anything beyond what was necessary to keep alive this expectancy is evidenced by the failure to discover, after his decease, any promised lost will; though if Mrs. Gray and Dr. Puling are to be believed, he did, to prevent his being 'left in hands of strangers,' even in his last sickness, and only seven days before his death, assure them, 'I have made my will and left all that I have to Martha.' The purpose of the Keerys to obtain his property, he, without doubt, understood. That he secretly meant to thwart it, is not an unreasonable conclusion from his acts."

A promissory note for $6,000 signed by Mrs. Keery, dated March 1, 1889, was found among his papers, upon which he had written that at his death it became null and void. Justice Kellogg said there might be in this some evidence in support of the contention of the heirs that the deceased understood the sole purpose of the Keery family was to get his money, and that at best he only meant to keep the expectation alive for his personal peace, but was carefull to provide against a realization of the purpose.

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Made from Grape Cream of Tartar.

Baking powders made from alum and other harsh, caustic acids are lower in price, but inferior in work and injurious to the stomach.

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VETERINARY COLLEGES UNITED

Two Institutions Consolidated with New York University and a New Faculty Appointed.

At a meeting held yesterday at the office of William A. Wheelock, President of New York University, it was decided to consolidate with the university the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, chartered in 1857, and the American Veterinary College, established in 1845, these being the only institutions for teaching of veterinary science in this city. All the members of the Faculties of both colleges resigned their positions and a new Faculty was appointed, principally from among their number, with Prof. Alexander F. Liautard of the American Veterinary College as Dean.

The action taken was expressed in the following resolution:

Whereas, New York University maintains the principle now generally accepted in America that each degree-giving professional school should be part of a university, both to promote science and to enhance the value of professional degrees. Therefore, this university consolidates with itself the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons and the American Veterinary College, this school to bear the name of the New York American Veterinary College and to be on a like footing with the other six schools of the university.

The following Faculty was appointed, the institution with which each professor ha been connected heretofore, if any, being indicated in parenthesis:

Henry M. MacCracken, D. D., LL. D., (New York University,) Chancellor.

Alexander F. Liautard, M. D., V. M., (American Veterinary College,) Dean, Professor of Anatomy, Clinical Surgery, Veterinary Jurisprudence, and Sanitary Medicine.

James L. Robertson, M. D., D. V. S., (American Veterinary College,) Professor of Principles and Practice of Veterinary Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

Harry D. Gill, V. S., (New York College of Veterinary Surgeons,) Professor of Principles and Practice of Veterinary Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

William J. Coates, M. D., D. V. S., (American Veterinary College,) Professor of Anatomy, Clinical Surgery and Medicine.

Roscoe R. Bell, D. V. S., (American Veterinary College,) Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

J. Elmer Ryder, D. V. S., (American Veterinary College,) Professor of Obstetrics and Clinical Medicine.

Richard W. Hickman, Ph. G., V. M. D., (New York College of Veterinary Surgeons,) Professor of Cattle Pathology and Meat Inspection.

J. Bethune Stein, M. D., (New York Dental College,) Professor of Physiology.

Wilfried Lellman, D. V. M., Professor of Helminthology and Canine Pathology.

John A. Mandel, (New York University Medical College,) Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

Edward K. Dunham, M. D., (New York University Medical College,) Professor of Comparative Pathology.

William H. Park, M. D., (New York University Medical College,) Professor of Bacteriology.

John A. Leighton, D. V. S., (American Veterinary College,) Professor of Diseases of the Foot.

Julius Hulesen, Jr., D. V. S., (New York College of Veterinary Surgeons,) Professor of Sanitary Medicine.

Ernst J. Lederle, Ph. D., (New York College of Veterinary Surgeons,) Lecturer on Milk Inspection.

Harry D. Hanson, D. V. S., (American Veterinary College,) Associate Professor of Theory and Practice and Clinical Medicine.

George G. Van Mater, M. D., D. V. S., (American Veterinary College,) Professor of Ophthalmology.

Charles E. Clayton, D. V. S., (American Veterinary College) Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery and Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Robert W. Ellis, D. V. S., Lecturer on Zootechnics and Veterinary Jurisprudence.

W. V. Bieser, D. V. S., Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum.

Henry Henning, V. S., Assistant in Clinical Surgery.

The new school will open its first term Oct. 2 at the college building, 141 West Fifty-fourth Street. The two veterinary hospitals formerly used by the respective schools will be continued, affording abundant material for clinical instruction. New York University hereafter will grant the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Surgery to all students entering its college who meet the Regents' requirements as to preliminary education, and who pursue successfully the three years' course of study.

In a statement issued by Chancellor McCracken in regard to the consolidation, he said: "These two schools have outranked in age all other veterinary schools in the country, and have educated more than 1,000 veterinary surgeons. Like the veterinary school of Harvard University, and that of the University of Pennsylvania, this school is placed upon a strictly university footing. Co-ordination and co-operation with the university and Bellevue Hospital Medical College will thus be secured to the advantage of both schools, and of medical science, and to the promotion of the health of the community.

"In order to enter the school a student must have obtained forty-eight counts in a Regents' examination, this being considered the equivalent of a high school education. The Regents have been gradually raising the requirements for admission to the professional schools, and in this I think they have performed an important public service. The education required now before a young man can commence the study of a profession is practically equal to the college education of forty years ago."

COSTLY FURNITURE ON FIRE.

Some One Throws a Cigar Stump Into a Wagon Load of It.

William Lansmith, a driver, in the employ of A. H. Davenport, an art furniture dealer of 331 Fifth Avenue, had gone to Pier 50, East River, yesterday, to get a load of antique furniture, shipped from Boston. While returning to the art store, and going west on First Street, a little boy shouted out that his load was on fire. The boy also shouted that he had seen a man throw a butt of a cigar into the wagon.

Lansmith looked around and saw one of the crates smoking. He jumped from the seat and, unbinding the straps that held the furniture in place, pulled out three crates which were ablaze. They contained a settee and two chairs of the Louis XV. period, with gold legs and backs and maroon velvet upholstery. The fire was extinguished with a loss of $500.

The driver said he was glad the fire did not communicate to the other crates, which, he said, contained a set of antique furniture for ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, and worth thousands of dollars. Had this furniture burned, he said, it could not have been replaced.

Brooklyn Naval Militia Cruise.

The Brooklyn Battalion of the Naval Militia started on a practice cruise along the Atlantic Coast yesterday, on the auxiliary cruiser Prairie. About 135 officers and men, in command of Commander A. R. Forshew, went on the cruise, which will be devoted to artillery drill and target practice, as well as instruction in naval tactics and general seamanship.

NOW RICHMOND COMPLAINS

Some Taxpayers Dissatisfied with Consolidation Results.

MOVEMENT FOR SEPARATE CITY

John De Morgan Issues Circular to Citizens--Complaints About Lighting and the Roads.

Some of the taxpayers of the Borough of Richmond, as well as those of Queens, are dissatisfied with the results of consolidation, especially since the publication of the tax rate. In Richmond County the taxes formerly were paid in several separate portions, the State, county, and town taxes falling due at one time, the school taxes at another time, and the taxes in incorporated villages forming another item. Now all the taxes will be paid in one sum, and, though the rate fixed for this year is somewhat lower than the combined rates paid formerly, the assessed valuations have been raised to such an extent that the lump sum of the tax in most instances, according to men who have investigated the subject, will be larger than the total of the payments for various purposes before the territory became a part of the City of New York. It is felt to be harder, also, to pay the money all at one time than in installments, as in former years.

The feeling on the subject of taxation and other matters which have aroused dissatisfaction has resulted in a movement in the direction of undoing the work of consolidation, as far as Richmond County is concerned, concerning which the following announcement has been issued:

In order to ascertain public opinion respecting the future of Richmond County, a committee is in process of formation, having for its objects, first, the obtaining of the views of citizens on the question of independence, or acquiescence in present conditions; secondly, the repeal, if thought desirable, of the Greater New York statute so far as it relates to Richmond; third, the passage of an act incorporating Richmond as an independent city, and lastly, the agitation for a more satisfactory ferry system. All in accord with the objects of the committee are invited to send in names, and any suggestions they may desire to make. The committee will be entirely free from political partisanship, acting independently, or with either of the political parties, as may be deemed the best to secure the ends aimed at.

JOHN DE MORGAN, Secretary Pro Tem.

The Staten Island Leader, a weekly paper published at Stapleton, in its issue of last Saturday contained several articles finding fault with the treatment of the borough by the city authorities. In relation to public lighting, the following editorial paragraph appeared:

Much complaint has been received at the lack of electric lights in Stapleton and Rosebank, the incandescent lights in these localities having been turned out. As the Electric Light Company has not been paid by the city for some time for services rendered, it has been forced to take this action. We hope that the city authorities will pay the company what is due them. Should the darkness result in increased crime the public will know at whose doors to lay the blame.

In another place reference was made to a protest made by Borough President Cromwell to the Board of Public Improvements last Wednesday on account of the action of the city authorities in reducing the price per hydrant which the companies furnish to water from $25 to $20. Since this reduction the companies have refused to furnish water for street-sprinkling purposes, as formerly, and the city authorities have retaliated by refusing permission to the companies to extend their mains.

In a lengthy communication to the paper a correspondent signing himself "Staten Islander" speaks of "an army of overpaid officeholders," whom he charges with neglect of duty and indifference to the interests of the taxpayers. He says:

In the meantime our fine roads, that we were so proud of, that we bonded the county for, and others that the villages built and paid for, go to wreck and ruin for want of proper attention and timely repairs. When these roads were under the supervision of our county engineer and our several village engineers, they were well taken care of. Now we are at the mercy lorder begging for money that belongs to us and cannot get it to make repairs.

What a miserable, beggarly lot we have come to be! A lot of high-paid deputy assistants, assistant deputies, clerks, bookkeepers, registrars, inspectors, &c., ad libitum, foisted on us, and no money for repairs!

John De Morgan, the signer of the circular calling for action on the various subjects of complaint, is a story writer and resident of Hart Park, West Brighton. It is said that several other taxpayers who live in the same locality are co-operating with him in the movement, but it has not yet reached the stage of definite action. A reporter who visited the borough yesterday found evidence of unrest under existing conditions in many quarters, but such sentiment as exists in favor of separation from the greater city appears to be in a nebulous and unorganized state.

Ex-Assemblyman D. T. Cornell, who has been in the real estate business at Stapleton for many years, talked freely on the matters which have led to popular dissatisfaction. When his attention was called to Mr. De Morgan's circular he smiled significantly and said:

"Mr. De Morgan, you know, is a story writer. I know and respect him, but perhaps his views would not have as much weight with others as those of a business man. There is dissatisfaction in this borough, no doubt, but so there is everywhere. Some of it has been engendered by disappointed politicians and some of it doubtless is based on real grievances, but if anybody entertains the idea of getting out of Greater New York now that we are once in, he might as well give it up. Consolidation has come to stay and we must make the best of it.

"The chief cause of complaint among taxpayers is the raising of valuations by the Assessors. The men who were sent here to do the assessing knew little about the values of property here, and they did serious injustice in some cases. Our taxes will be raised, I predict, but this is due largely to the fact that too many improvements have been made. More money has been expended in this line in the last three years than in the thirty years preceding, and now the people are beginning to experience the effect in taxation. It will be hard for a time, but I predict that in the long run our condition will be improved by consolidation.

"What Staten Island needs now is rapid and cheap transit facilities, so that men employed in Manhattan will come here to live. Of the treatment of the borough by the city officials I think there is little cause to complain. Our borough is well policed, and the charges that have been published as to the care of the streets, the water supply, and the lighting facilities are based largely on imagination."

REALTY ACTIVE IN QUEENS.

Many Sales of Land Within the Past Few Months and Negotiations Under Way for Large Tracts.

Sales of land in the Borough of Queens have been unusually numerous within the past few months, and negotiations for other large tracts are now under way. Real estate men who deal largely in Long Island property say that half a dozen syndicates have recently been looking at lands in Queens Borough which heretofore have been regarded as of little value. A deal has been practically closed by which a party of New York capitalists will secure control of a large tract of swamp lands in Queens, which presents advantages for water front dockage construction. Until this deal is closed the real parties in interest purpose to keep in the background.

Other capitalists are looking at some large tracts of beach property just beyond Rockaway Beach, and there are indications that in the near future important steps will be taken in that locality. Men who already have large interests there say that the next few years will witness the expenditure of more money in the development and improvement of that section of Queens Borough than has been spent there in the last ten years—and they say that several millions of dollars have been spent along Rockaway Beach within ten years.

Representatives of a New England syndicate have been looking over the ground lately with a view of purchasing for improvement purposes a tract of about 100 acres just beyond Long Island City.

This abnormal activity in Queens Borough real estate has been stimulated to a great extent by the talk of proposed public works in that vicinity, and also by the recent purchase of several acres on Newtown Creek for wharfage terminals, to be used by the Long Island Railroad. The old project of a ship canal connecting Newtown Creek with Flushing Bay has been revived. Local politicians have been active in circulating reports that a company is about to be formed to construct this long-talked-of canal. For confirmation of their stories these politicians cite the fact that about a year ago ex-Supervisor Bermel of Newtown and General Manager Beetem of the Queens County Railway system secured the passage of a special act of the State Legislature authorizing the construction of a ship canal from Newtown Creek to Flushing Bay. This canal, it is urged, would not only furnish a valuable waterway, but it would serve to drain a very large section of hitherto worthless land. In fact, some of this undrained land forms a part of the tracts that the recently formed New York syndicate is said to be negotiating for. All of the land in that locality is low and well-adapted to the purpose of canal construction. Old residents of Long Island City, who have heard this canal talked about for at least a quarter of a century, are skeptical about its assuming material shape now, but they say that if it should be constructed, the value of the adjacent lands would be greatly enhanced for dockage purposes.

An impetus to land speculation in the vicinity of Newtown Creek was given by Roswell P. Flower a few years before he died. He bought several hundred acres of so-called swamp lands, and expended large sums of money in substantial improvements. He built some excellent docks, and brought the waters of Newtown Creek—which is simply an arm of the East River—up to them by constructing a short canal. Improvements have been steadily going on at various points on the Flower property, and now there is talk of a large factory of some kind being located there. Swamp property adjoining that owned by the Flower estate has recently been acquired in small parcels by different parties, and, it is said, that steps will soon be taken to reclaim it and build docks along the Newtown Creek.

A sale of several acres of farm lands on the uplands back of Long Island City was completed a few weeks ago through a Brooklyn real estate agency. The purchaser's avowed intention is to cut the property up into villa plots and build a number of suburban cottages thereon.

Inquiry among Brooklyn and Long Island City real estate agents yesterday elicited the fact that there was a constant—and in some respects, remarkable—demand for unimproved land in Queens Borough. Just now there are three or four negotiations under way for large tracts.

IMPROVEMENTS IN QUEENS.

A Number of Boulevards and Parks Under Contemplation.

The engineering department of the Board of Public Works of the City of New York has just completed a map of a portion of the Borough of Queens. The territory embraced is the First and Second Wards, formerly Long Island City and Newtown.

The map indicates contemplated improvements, which will bind the entire borough into a unit by means of important highways. According to the plan five broad boulevards, 200 feet in width, are to extend from Hunter's Point and Astoria Ferries, from the proposed termini of the Randall's Island and Blackwell's Island bridges, to the eastern limits of the borough. The system is also to connect with the Eastern Parkway and Coney Island driveway in Brooklyn.

These highways pass through Long Island City and Newtown. In the latter place the roadways were projected through at least half a dozen of the most important cemeteries. The only one which escaped was Calvary Cemetery. At the intersection of the boulevards small parks are to be laid out.

In the town of Flushing it is proposed to lay out a park of about 200 acres.

Inclination and opportunity seldom meet; but we force them together.

Just now when you are inclined to look for extra leg covering, we have lopped off from 50 cents to $3 on some 50 different trouser patterns.

Feet equally well cared for. Men's russet shoes $2.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Tuesday, August 8th.

Ladies' Suits.

The balance of our Ladies' Tailor-made Suits, in fly-front, double-breasted, and open Eton effects,

$15.00 & $21.50,

formerly $25.00 to $51.50.

Also, Ladies' Organdie Dresses, Piqué and Linen Skirts, at less than half of former prices.

Ladies' Cycle Suits,

small line to close, at

$5.00,

formerly $22.00 to $28.50, (sizes 32 to 40).

Also balance of

Silk Waists,

$2.00 to $10.00,

formerly $5.50 to $19.50.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

A Bicycle Sensation! | A Bicycle Sensation! | A Bicycle Sensation!

O'Neill's.

And Now for the Bicycle Sensation of the Season!

We closed a bicycle deal last week that will be the talk of the town within twenty-four hours---a deal that enables us to sell you, beginning at 8 o'clock this morning,

The "O'Neill" Wheel,

sold all along for 27.00, both men's and women's, four colors and three heights of frames, for

15.98.

We have over Five Hundred of these bicycles ready for sale, and can assure every reader that the delay in shipment incident to every big bicycle sale will be avoided in this one.

A Full Description of this the Greatest Bicycle Bargain you ever saw!

For Men.

Frame—22 and 24 inch.
Color—Black, Maroon, Blue, and Green.
Tires—Goodyear, Guaranteed.
Saddle—Padded, with Spring.
Pedals—Rover.
Handlebars—Upturned or Dropped.
Gear—70 to 80.
Wheels—28 inch.
Rims—Plain and striped.
Cranks—6¾ inch.
Seat Post—Forward L.
Brakes, 1.00 Extra.

For Ladies.

Frame—20, 22, and 24 inch.
Color—Black, Maroon, Blue, and Green.
Tires—Goodyear, Guaranteed.
Saddle—Spiral Spring, Model "B."
Pedals—Combination.
Handlebars—Raised.
Gear—70.
Wheels—28 inch.
Rims—Plain and striped.
Cranks—6¾ inch.
Seat Post—Forward L.
Brakes, 1.00 Extra.

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

RUSSIAN COUNT IN JAIL.

Employe of the Equitable Life Arrested for Embezzling 70,000 Rubles of Government Funds.

A Russian, known in the office of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, where he was employed in the Russian Department, under the name of Peter Peters, was arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn out by Waldimir Teplow, the Consul General of Russia at this port. The warrant charges that the prisoner, whose name is given as Pierre Alexandro von Mohrenschild, and had the rank of Count in his native country, lived in Portion 3 of the Circuit of Tuskalinska; that between the years 1893 and 1897 he was a public official in the employ of the Russian Government, and as such had charge of the reception and distribution of moneys among emigrants, and also the expenditure and distribution of moneys appropriated by the Government for the building of schools and churches.

It is charged that while thus employed von Mohrenschild embezzled 70,000 rubles, of which 22,461 were from the Emigrant Fund and 13,137 from the School and Church Fund. He is charged with forging documents to show the receipt of these moneys by the proper persons.

He was indicted and fled to this country, where he has been living for about two years. He took out his first citizen's papers under the name of Peter Peters, which he adopted after his arrival here. He is married, and lived with his wife at 423 Amsterdam Avenue.

When Deputy United States Marshals Bernhard and McAviney went to the office of the Equitable Life with the warrant for von Mohrenschild's arrest the defendant denied his identity. Bernhard, however, caught sight of a watch charm, on which were the initials "P. M.," and upon closer examination with a magnifying glass found on another charm the full name of the man. After a photograph sent to this country by the Russian authorities was shown to him von Mohrenschild, or Peters, admitted his identity.

He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander, and demanded an examination on the charge. He was remanded to Ludlow Street Jail to await the arrival of extradition papers. The prisoner had been in the employ of the Equitable Company for about seven months.

RESCUED BY A CLERGYMAN.

Women Led from Burning Building by the Rev. Joseph McInnes.

A mysterious fire which but for the bravery of a clergyman might have resulted in the loss of life, occurred in the three-story dwelling at 347 West Thirty-fifth Street yesterday morning at 4 o'clock. The flames were discovered in a room occupied by Josie Meany, a servant, at the rear of the first floor. She was awakened by the smoke, and found her clothing, which was on a chair, in flames.

The girl screamed and aroused the tenants on the two upper floors. Mrs. Proctor and her two daughters, who occupy the second floor, and Mrs. Margaret Doig, her daughter, Mabel, and her sister, who occupy the third floor, found themselves cut off by the flames and smoke.

The Rev. Joseph McInnes, assistant pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, who lives at 350 West Thirty-fifth Street, was awakened by the cries of the women, and quickly putting on a pair of trousers, rushed into the burning building in his bare feet. He succeeded in groping his way to the top floor, and was leading the women to the street, when he found Miss Doig, overcome by smoke, clinging to the burning balustrade on the second floor. He seized her, and, calling to the others to follow him, carried her to the street.

The fire was extinguished before it had spread beyond the first floor. The loss was estimated at $500.

Mr. McInnes was not anxious to talk about the part he took in the fire. "The most wonderful thing I did," he said, "was to put on my trousers on the run. I saw some women on the top floor calling for help, and, telling them to wait, I ran up to bring them out. When we came down, there was a woman—I don't even know her name—overcome by smoke on the second floor. Her hands were locked on the railing. I tore her loose and brought her to my house, where she quickly recovered. I only received a blister on my foot."

Fire in Soldiers' Hospital.

Considerable excitement was caused among the patients in the military hospital at Fort Hamilton early yesterday morning by a fire which started in the hospital kitchen. The cause of the fire, which did $400 damage, is not known. The soldiers succeeded in extinguishing the blaze before the arrival of the firemen. There were fourteen patients in the hospital, all of whom were removed when the blaze was discovered.

HOMESICK GIRL SOUGHT DEATH

Threw Herself Under an Elevated Train, but May Recover from Her Injuries.

Mary Robinson, a comely Russian girl, nineteen years old, attempted suicide yesterday morning by throwing herself on the track before an oncoming train at the Second Avenue elevated station, at Eighty-sixth Street. Scores of passengers waiting for the train saw her take the plunge. Engineer John Randall of 175 East Ninetieth Street stopped the train almost instantly, but the girl was pinned beneath the wheels of the tender. The engine had to be raised from the track before her body could be removed. This took nearly half an hour. She was terribly mangled, but never lost consciousness, and up to a late hour last night was alive at the Presbyterian Hospital, whither she was taken.

Despondency, caused by homesickness, was probably the cause of her act. She had been in this country seven months, and was frequently downcast, and complained of being separated from her parents. She lived with Mrs. Mary Goodman on the third floor of 149 Orchard Street, and was employed as a trimmer in a hat store at 150 Mercer Street. She has a brother, Joseph Robinson, who is a druggist, and resides on Lenox Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street. She is engaged to be married to Joseph Katz, a brother of Mrs. Goodman, and, as far as is known, there had been no quarrel between them which could have led her to attempt suicide.

The surgeons at the hospital decided that amputation of the left leg near the hip was necessary to save the girl's life. This was done. The fortitude displayed by the girl was marvelous, and, despite her terrible injuries, she may recover.

Engineer Randall and Fireman Thomas Stewart of 331 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street were arrested by Policeman Kent of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station and arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in Harlem Police Court. After the evidence of witnesses of the tragedy had been heard, both were discharged, as Magistrate Flammer was satisfied that the engineer had done everything in his power to avert the accident.

More Letter and Newspaper Boxes.

Postmaster Van Cott is busy at present on the plans for the increase of letter and newspaper collection boxes throughout the city. At present there are about 2,100 letter and 400 newspaper boxes. Special posts will be put up throughout the city for both the old and the new boxes. The business sections will be especially considered in the placing of the new boxes, and it is intended to have the mail from these districts collected by light wagons. When all the arrangements are perfected, there is to be ample room for both first and second class mail matter, and it is expected that the inconveniences from overcrowded boxes will be wholly done away with.

James B. Jones Again Locked Up.

James B. Jones was sent to the Workhouse again yesterday by Magistrate Mayo for annoying Mrs. Laura C. Buck, who keeps a sanitarium at 72 West Forty-ninth Street. Jones was formerly a nurse in the sanitarium, and he has been arrested three times for annoying Mrs. Buck and her two daughters.

Father and Son Die of Typhoid Fever.

Frederick Schnaars died at Christ Hospital, Jersey City, on Sunday, of typhoid fever, his son, Frederick Schnaars, Jr., having died at the same institution on Friday night of the same disease. Miss Mary Schnaars, the eldest daughter, is also ill with typhoid fever, but is in a fair way to recover.

Ex-Congressman Burleigh Ill.

Ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh is dangerously ill at his home, in Whitehall, Washington County. He is suffering from a complication of diseases.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

REDUCED SMYRNA RUGS (Reversible)

6 x 9 ft. . . $9.75
7.6 x 10.6 ft. . 14.50
9 x 12 ft. . . 19.50

45 WEST 23D ST.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate while it is invigorating to the system quiets the nerves and produces refreshing sleep.

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. 4 & 8 P.M. SOUSA and his BAND. 3 P.M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE & FIREWORKS. 9 P.M. DE ANGELIS OPERA CO. THE WEDDING DAY. NEXT WEEK MATINEE SATURDAY AT 4. WEBER & FIELDS' HURLY BURLY

THE B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. One Adm. to all! NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! 500 people! Inc. S. Bernard The Man in the Moon! Roof-Covered Aerial Magnolia Grove & Fashion Show in Promen. de Luxe! Vast Vaudeville! 150 artists! MAGGIE CLINE! MME. HERRMANN! LOTTY!

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34TH ST. near B'way. MUSIC HALL & ROOF GARDEN. Vaudeville—Specialties—Novelties. ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. CROWDED NIGHTLY. 40 MUSICIANS. KALTENBORN'S Orchestral Concerts 25c. 50c. To-night, Tschaikowski's Symphony Pathetique.

The COOL CASINO'S Wittiest Hit! The Rounders! ROOF TO-NIGHT! Packed Every Night! Greatest of Casino Successes! 2d Wk. of the Big Uproar- Rice's Summer Nights! ious Burlesque. THE MAID IN THE MOON!

VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN. Greatest Place and Greatest Show in N. Y. In case of rain, perf. in Music Hall

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. ROSSOW MIDGETS. HENRI FRENCH. TIM MURPHY. BIOGRAPH. Next week: CHING LING FOO.

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN, 110th St. and W. Boulevard. HIGH CLASS CONCERTS, SQUADRON A BAND

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M. LOUISVILLE vs. NEW YORK. Adm., 50c.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

Concerts This Evening at Tompkins Square and Mount Morris.

There will be music at Tompkins Square Park by Philip Wagner & Son's Military Band to-day at 8 P. M. The following is the programme:

National Hymn.
March—"American Marines" ..... Wiegand
Overture—"Martha" ..... Flotow
Waltz—"Blue Danube" ..... Strauss
Selection from the comic opera "The Serenade" ..... Herbert
Cornet Solo—Selected ..... Finkelstein.
Mr. Finkelstein.
Fantasia—"My Old Kentucky Home" ..... Langey
(a) Melody—"When I Know that Thou Art Near Me" ..... Abt
(b) Gallop—"Champagne" ..... Lumby
Selection from the comic opera "Wang" ..... Morse
Potpourri—"The Winner" ..... Mackie
Finale—"Down in Mississippi" ..... Ramadell
"Star Spangled Banner."

At Mount Morris Park Lederhaus's Squadron A Band will give this programme:

"Star Spangled Banner."
(a) Two Step—"Eclipse" ..... Bernard Stern
(b) March—"On the Chattahoochie" ..... J. R. Johnson
Overture—"Des Teufels Anthell" ..... Auber
Selection—"Nanon" ..... Genee
Waltz—"Phroso" ..... Furst
Medley—"Gems of the Season" ..... Chattaway
Cornet Solo—"Because" ..... Mackie
Mr. A. Beringer.
Overture—"King of Yvetot" ..... Adam
Andante—From "Symphony No. 6" ..... Haydn
Fantaisie—"Down the Mississippi" ..... Puerner
(a) Two Step—"The Hottest Ever" ..... O. B. Brown
(b) "Soldiers in the Park" ..... Van Beer